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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,768—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 3 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * ORIENTAL | 7284 | F. N. Tillard | 17th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Pardit | 24th ,, |
| * PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 31st ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 8294 | F. N. Tillard | 7th Feb. |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 14th ,, |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 21st ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | J. Chellew | 28th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 7th March |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 14th ,, |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7917 | J. Chellew | 21st ,, |
| * MASSILIA | 5011 | G W Cockman | 28th ,, |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Pardit | 4th April |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 11th ,, |
| M.L. BRITANNIA | 8325 | F. H. Seymour | 18th ,, |
| * MASSILIA | 5011 | G. W. Cockman | 25th ,, |
| M.L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 2nd May |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | T. Leigh | 9th ,, |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H Gordon | 16th ,, |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1903. |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,194 | 1st Mar. 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 155. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a b VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4351 | 3rd Feb. 1903 |
| a TIROL | Bretfel | 2,771 | 20th Feb. 1903 |
| TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 18th Mar. 1903 |
| b AUSTRIA | F. Colledani | 6,500 | 26th Mar. 1903 |

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE | | 4,285 | 28th Feb., 1903 |

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street
Bombay, 8th January, 1903.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th January, at 5 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 20th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 15th Jan. 1903. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Rennes | 12th Feb. 1903. |
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | Goignes | 12th Mar. 1903. |
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 9th Apr. 1903. |
| TONKIN | 6,363 | Schmitz | 7th May 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 4th February, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS
DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.,
SUPPLIED WITH
## ICES, CAKES,
AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES
**AT SHORT NOTICE**
BY
## MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

## A GOOD CIGAR
**SHOULD POSSESS**
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
**IT SHOULD DRAW**
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
**BEST TOBACCO.**
BAHADURS
**POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.**
## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
**MADRAS.**
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

## IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
## DIMITRINO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS AND GENUINE
**EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES**

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberts, per box of 100 | 2 4 | No. 5, Extra Fine, per 100 | 4 8 |
| Hanems, per box of 100 | 3 0 | Grand Format, in 50's | 5 8 |
| No. 8, Medium Size | 3 4 | La Favourite, Gold Tipped, per 100 | 4 8 |
| No. 8, Large Size | 3 12 | Khartoum, Cork Tipped, per 100 | 3 12 |

Liberal Discount allowed to MESSES, CLUBS, HOTELS and TRADE,
SPECIAL CONCESSION: In order to test these, 500 and upwards will be sent carriage paid during December only. Up-country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

SOLE IMPORTERS. { D. MERWAN & CO., 3, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. } GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS & DIAMOND MOUNTERS,
Opposite UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
**BOMBAY.**

## DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' DIAMOND AND GEM RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS,
LADIES' 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD KNOT RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S HEAVY BANGLE 18 CARAT GOLD RINGS,
18 CARAT GOLD KEEPER RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S 18 CARAT GOLD SIGNET RINGS,
GUINEA GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
**GRAND SELECTION OF LADIES' HALF HOOP AND OTHER RINGS.**
Any design not ready in Stock can be made to order.
Gems selected from the Packet
TO SUIT ALL POCKETS.
GEM RINGS from RS. 20 to any Price.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
THE JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROVISION MERCHANTS, CATERERS, &c.,
## THE TIFFIN & DINING ROOMS.
**OF INDIA.**
(FITTED WITH ELECTRIC PUNKAHS)
SEATING CAPACITY FOR OVER 250 GUESTS
**SPECIALITIES.**
FRESH OYSTERS
**ICED DRAUGHT ALE AND STOUT.**
AMERICAN DRINKS.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
**BREAKFASTS,**
**TIFFINS, AND DINNERS.**
**TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE**
SERVED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY UP TO 8-45 P. M.
BAND OF THE 23RD BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM 7—9 P. M.
**BILLIARD ROOM.**
The best appointed in INDIA. Four First-Class Tables fitted with ROBERTS' LOW CUSHIONS.
COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

## W. B. GREEN & Co.,
**APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,**
BOMBAY.

## THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
**105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.**

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. ,, a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE
## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
**FOR JANUARY, 1903.**
**SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES**
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS.
**ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.**
**THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.**
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
**BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.**
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
**STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.**
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
**PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.**
**This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.**

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT THURSDAY,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT 22ND JAN.

NEW COMPANY!
NEW COMPANY!!
ON THE MAIDAN,
OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.
THE ONLY CIRCUS EXTANT.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF
The Valdares, BESSIE
The Valdares, AND
The Valdares, JAMES.
CHAMPION TRICK SAFETY BICYCLISTS OF THE WORLD.
Their Act alone worth the Price of Admission.

ALSO FIRST APPEARANCE OF
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
JOHN WELBY COOKE,
SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION HORSEMAN.
(With his own imported Horses)
This Rider once witnessed, all others fade from your memory.

MLLE. MARGUE ITE,
The Dashing Hurricane Hurdle Rider.
GUILLAUME AND AUGOUSTE,
The Celebrated French Clowns.
THE JANDESCHEWSKYES,
Russian Ballet Dances,
FLY FLY,
THE HIGH AND LONG JUMPING DOG,
who jumps 12 feet in height and 35 in length.
MISS EDITH,
The Charming Equestrienne.
THE SISTERS FREZIGONDA,
DAISY, DORA, MONA and JESSIE,
And 30 other favourite Artists 30,
SUPERB STUD OF HORSES,
ELEPHANTS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, MONKEYS, GOATS, &c., &c.
ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL.
POPULAR PRICES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boxes (6 Chairs) | Rs. 20 0 | Second Chairs | Rs. 2 0 |
| Single Seat Box | „ 4 0 | Stalls | „ 1 0 |
| First Chairs | „ 3 0 | Gallery (Natives only) | 0 8 |

Box Plan at Circus where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. daily, from opening date.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
R. LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the installation of ELECTRIC LIGHT throughout the Premises and Workshops of the Undersigned including large Arc Lights, for the exterior. Also for Electric Fans.

WRENN, BENNETT & Co.,
Madras.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—Whereas the undersigned [illegible] claim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS for the TRIAL and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY [illegible] Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M., and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

THE DEMAND
FOR
## STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .....£26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT POPATWADI, LOHAR CHAL STREET AND MAJUNWADI.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. HEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—
All the materials of Buildings Street Nos. 6-8; 26-28; 30-32 (1) and 34; Popatwadi: 207; 215; 209-211 (1); 199-201; 203-213; 120-124; 114-118; Lohar Chal Street and 2 to 10 Majunwadi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th January, 1903.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

NOVELTY THEATRE.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
when ALVA will present
HIS GREAT GHOST ILLUSION
as presented in the U. S., entitled
CISSIE-GEORGIE AND JOSOPHENE.
VENTRILOQUISM-UP-TO-DATE.

Popular Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Natives to Back Seats As. 8 only.
Seats may be reserved at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Curtain 9-30 P.M.
Carriages 11-45. P.M.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock,
Prices, Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Children Half Price to all parts of the House.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN
THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st INSTANT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,
IN AID OF THE
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH
COMPLETION AND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised their services:—
Mrs. CROWE, Mrs. BOLLAM, Miss PROCTER, the Misses WAHD, Mr. E. FAULKNER, Mr. COPPLESTONE, Mr. WAITE, etc., etc.
By kind permission the STRING BAND of the 2nd Battalion Oxford Light Infantry will play.
Plan and Seats at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 5.
All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Bombay, 14th January, 1903.

REWARD Rs. 1,000.

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| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 5 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 18 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
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| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d' Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vösiau. |
| JAMES CATCHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| SÖHNLEIN & Co. | Schierstein. |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Ipoh (Perak) | Hongkong. |
| Calcutta. | Singapore. | Foochow. |
| Madras. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Yokohama. |
| Thaiping. | Manila | Kobe. |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Cebu, (Philippines). | New York |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 190

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Managar.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £93 1-8 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 1-4 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1/2 = "
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee ..... £85 1/4 = "
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 22 = — 1/8
2 months ..... 22 = — 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 47 5/8 = — 3/8
EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25·13 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20·48 = + 1 1/2
New York Demand ..... 4·86 7/8 = — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 1/2 pr ct = "
6 " " ..... 3 1/2 pr ct = "
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct = "
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 pr ct = "
INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 1/8 pr ct = + 1/8
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/4 pr ct = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 2,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks 9 1-2 Jan.-Feb. Tone steady.
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 11d.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,810,000.
Rapeseed Brown 33, Jan.-Feb. Business done. Tone firm.
Linseed Bold 46 3-4. Jan.-Feb. Buyers. Tone firm.
Coffee In New York 5 3-16.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 4·70 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·62 | 4·63 | 4·63 | 4·64 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July.-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 4·65 | 4·65 | 4·66 | 4·59 |
| —1 | —1 | —1 | —1 |
| | Sept.-Oct. 4·46 —1 | | |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port ..... | 47,000 bales. |
| Do. last year ..... | 50,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 9,000 " |
| Continent..... | 9,000 " |
| Mid-Uplands ..... | 8·35 |
| Futures, month of March..... | 8·30—4 |
| Do. do. July..... | 8·34—2 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot..... | 8 7-16 — 1-8 |
| Futures month of April..... | 8·65—1 |
| Do. July..... | 8·33 —3 |
| Tone at close ..... | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 13th January 1903 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 14,392 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 10,880 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 1,075 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ... | Nil. |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 19,304 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 495 " |
| Groundnuts..... | 252 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,103 " |
| Rice ..... | 6,989 " |
| Myrabollams ..... | 3,530 " |
| Cottonseed ..... | 26,108 " |

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T..... | | | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Bank Demand ..... | | | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.... | | | 1s. 4 9-32d. |
| Do | 6 do | do ..... | 1s 4 13-32d |
| French Francs | 3 do | do ..... | 170 1-2 |
| Marks | 3 do | do ..... | 138 3-4 |
| Hongkong | 30 Days' | Sight. ..... | 116 |
| Shanghai | 30 " | " ..... | 160 |
| Japan | 30 " | " ..... | 152 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.
Cash .. ... ... Rs. 97 6
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 97 6
Money Market.—
BANK RATE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 2nd October | 4 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 23rd December | 5 do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 18th Dec. | 5 do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 13th Jan. | 6 do. |

SEEDS.

| | Rs. a. | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... | 8 7 | | |
| Forward April-May ... | 8 0 | | |
| Rapeseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready ... | 5 7 | to | 5 8 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... | 5 13 | to | 5 14 |
| Do. Gujarat Forward April-May ... | 6 6 | to | 6 7 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... | 8 6 | | |
| Forward April-May ... | 7 12 | | |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... | 23 8 | | |
| Forward April-May. ... | 24 4 | | |
| Groundnuts—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 26 0 | | |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Howree Khandesh Ready ... | 37 8 | | |
| 15 per cent. Mxd. " ... | 36 0 | | |
| 25 " " " ... | 35 0 | | |
| 50 " " " ... | 34 8 | | |
| Black Kutnee " " ... | 32 12 | | |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone ..... | Steady. |
| Estimated sales ..... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports ..... | 18,000 |

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-March | March-April. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4·63 | 4·64 | 4·64 | 4·65 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 |
| **May-June.** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 4·66 | 4·66 | 4·66 | 4·60 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 |
| **Sep.-Oct** | | | |
| 4·47 | | | |
| +1 | | | |

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with all official quotations unchanged from yesterday, and a moderate business passing in spot cotton at Colaba, both the local Mills and exporters being buyers.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold..... | 24-1-0 |
| China Leaf ..... | 33-14 Nom. |
| Pekin Bar Gold Old ..... | 23-11 " |
| Do New ..... | 23-12 " |
| Australian Bar Gold 100 touch ..... | 23-14-6 |
| Bombay " ..... | 24 |
| English Sovereigns..... | 15-3-0 |
| Do. Dragons..... | 15 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness ..... | 59-5 " |
| Do. 17 1-2..... | 58-6 " |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY, 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols..... | 93 1-4 |
| 3 per cent Rentes ..... | 100 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 107 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers ..... | 65 1-4 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 22 |

It is stated that an invention calculated to revolutionise the cigarette trade will shortly be introduced into England. The principal objection to cigarette smoking arises from the effect produced upon the smoker by the paper. The new process provides for the manufacture from the tabacco leaf itself of a paper which, by the eye or under a magnifying glass, is indistinguishable from the ordinary cigarette paper. This production being made from nothing but tobacco, yields nothing but tobacco on analysis. It is stated that the owner of the whole of the patents for the world, with the exception of those for the United States, is Mr. Joseph Lyons (of J. Lyons and Sons, Limited). The ownership is vested in Mr. Lyons personally.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and on no head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 7, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AINSLIE—January 7, at Poona, the wife of Captain C Ainslie, R.I.E, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACDONALD—January 9, at "Hatherley," Coonoor, the wife of Rev J I MacDonald, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADCOCK—HILL—December 27, at St Martin's Church, Jhansi, by the Rev W S Thompson, Henry Seymour Adcock, to Daisy Clare, second daughter of T J Hill, Govt Telegraph Department.
GAWKE—ANTHONY—December 31, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev H Menzies, Henry Beresford Gawke, United Provinces Forest Department, to Alene Venetia, daughter of H St John Anthony, of Park Hurst, Lucknow.

DEATH.

VENS—January 9, at Delhi, of enteric, Robert Carew Ivens, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, only son of M and J H Ivens, aged 22 years.

## BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 0-25m. 6-28s., Low water, 6-28m. 6-13s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alva the Great.

BARROW-HASKELL LECTURES.—Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will give the last lecture to-day at 6 p.m. at Wilson College Hall, Subject :—"Reasons for regarding Christianity as the Absolute Religion."

NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—Sir Sidick Ahmedkhan, the Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by thirty followers, carrying seven guns and five swords, returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning from Delhi.

CALENDAR FOR 1903.—Andrew Usher and Co., Edinburgh Whiskey Distillers, for whom Messrs Cutler, Palmer and Co. are sole Agents, send us a brilliant Calendar Card for 1903, representing their Imperial Majesties leaving Westminster Abbey after the Coronation in a State carriage drawn by six cream coloured horses and outriders.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Highlander, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. Capri, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

SUICIDE.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Thanibai, a Hindu woman, aged thirty years. The deceased lived with her husband at Kandawady. On Monday night she had a quarrel with her husband, when the latter struck her with a stick. The next morning she was missed from home, and on a search being made her body was found in a well in the locality. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM MATUNGA.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc. during the month of December, 1902 :—The Countess of Carysfort, Co. Wiklow, Ireland, Rs. 15, for the Protestant Church; a Parsee Lady, Rs. 10; Bai Fatmabai, widow of the late Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dewood, Ramjan Feast for the Mahomedans; Mr. W. H. Wolff, Rs. 1 for children; Messrs. Sha Ratansi Meva, Sha Sooli Desai, Sheth Karamsi Jivraj, and Bezaar Gate Street, and Bhat Bazaar Grain Merchants, sweets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Sukia Bhow, a Hindoo lad, aged eleven years, was, on Tuesday afternoon, driving a loaded cart along Frere Road, when in attempting to kick one of the bullocks, he lost his balance and fell off the cart. One of the wheels passed over the boy's head causing a wound six inches long. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment. The driver of the cart was the uncle of the boy, and it appears he had left the cart in charge of the boy and gone to get a chit before taking the load to the Docks.

WOMEN STEAL A TURBAN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dhondi and Bhagi, two Hindu beggar women, were charged with the theft of a turban belonging to one Tribhowan Vasudeo. The complainant left his turban on a peg in his room in Ramwadi, on Tuesday, and went out. Just then the accused came up and made off with the turban. Some time after the police came to Tribhowan with the accused and showed him the turban, which he identified. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the first admitted one previous conviction against her.—The Magistrate sentenced the first to two months' and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY PATHAN SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Nikhwaz Gulwaz, Yarkhan Sarbaz, Mustekhan Jebbahadurkhan, all Pathans, with the theft of a tin of lozenges from the s. s. Nubia. Mr. A. P. Doctor, Chief Officer on board the s. s. Nubia, said that the accused were seamen, but did not belong to his ship. They were seen at about noon on Tuesday by the Third Officer, Mr. Ross, in hold No. 4 of the ship standing round a case which formed part of the cargo. A hook was found lying on the case. Mr. Ross heard some noise in the hold and went to see what it was due to, when he observed one man running away. The case was found to have been broken open, and the accused were given in custody. The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence and sentenced each to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A NEPHEW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Mahomed Sikanderkhan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sirazudin Mahomed Shafia with the theft of Rs. 3,200 in currency notes, Rs. 600 in cash, and a gold watch valued at Rs. 100, belonging to his uncle Mahomed Nakee Rahimbux residing at Delhi. The accused is alleged to have stolen the property from his uncle's house on the 1st instant, and disappeared from Delhi. The Delhi Police during the course of their investigation of the theft came to Bombay on the 5th instant in search of the accused, but having found no trace of him left Bombay on the 7th. The accused arrived in Bombay the day the Delhi Police left and put up in localities of bad repute. While at Delhi he had bought gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200 for which he had paid nearly double the price. In Bombay, too, he was very lavish with his money giving silver coins to beggars, and at one time having paid Rs. 2 for a cup of tea. The accused said that the property jointly belonged to him and his uncle.—The Magistrate ordered him to be sent to Delhi to take his trial there.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Camp of Instruction is postponed sine die.
2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Coorla from the 2nd to 7th February, 1903, both days inclusive.
3. The Regimental Canes with the Corps Crest have been received and may be had from Head-Quarters on payment of 12 Annas each.
4. "A," "B," "C," and "D" Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue to-day (Thursday), the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.—Plain clothes with Rifles and side arms.
5. Lieut.-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson, A. D. C., having returned from leave of absence resumes Command of the Regiment from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th January.

1. The following drills will take place to-day :—
10-inch R M L Gun Drill at both Head-Quarters at 2-45 p.m
2. INSPECTION OF THE CORPS BY THE BRIGADIER GENERAL, R. A.

The Brigadier General, R A, will inspect the Corps on Saturday next the 17th instant at practice from the 10-inch R M L and 6-inch B L Guns at Colaba. The Officer Commanding requests that Members will make a special effort to attend this Inspection.
In connection with the above the Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m. Members who cannot parade at the Club are requested to proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress.—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT DHARWAR.

A Dharwar correspondent, writing of the local Coronation celebrations, says :—On the night of the 1st January the streets and buildings were illuminated and the town was decorated with festoons and flags. The morning was spent in the distribution to the poor of clothes by a local sowcar, Mr. Sidapa Laxmanbulli, and food by Mr. Chenmalapa Tegirkasi, a local gin-owner, and Mr. Burjorjee Manockjee Patel, Abkari Contractor. At noon we had our Durbar in a mandap specially erected and tastefully decorated for the purpose, when the Imperial Proclamation was read out to the assembled multitude in English by the Collector, Mr. Gibb, and in local vernaculars by different leading gentlemen. At the conclusion of the Durbar, Mrs. Gibbs, the wife of the Collector, turned the first sod of "The Edward VII. Park," intended for the recreation of all classes irrespective of caste, creed, or colour. The originator of this public park is our Sub-judge Rao Bahadur Gangoli, who was aided by the Deputy Collector, Rao Bahadur Somad. In his speech Rao Bahadur Gangoli attributed his first conception of the Park to the recent garden party given to some local leading gentlemen by Mr. and Mrs. Gibb. Next, Mrs. Gibb laid the foundation stone of the Dharwar Mitra-Samaj building, and in the evening distributed in the Collector's compound sweetmeats, provided by two local sowcars, to all school children and a thousand Coronation medals brought from home by her and her liberal husband. Then Mrs. Gibb fixed the stone tablet of the platform round the Coronation Tree planted some time ago by Rao Saheb Rodda (Principal of the local Training College). A display of fireworks concluded the day's proceedings.
On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th, we had children's sports, cycling races, and cricket and wrestling matches, the last being witnessed by no less than ten thousand spectators. The most notable of the sports were the Police Sports organized by the Police Superintendent, Mr. Davis, who spared neither pains nor purse in the effort to make them great success.
Lastly on the 8th instant there was a largely attended meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Society, Dharwar, to which the leading European and native gentlemen were invited, and, under the presidency of the Collector, clothes and sweetmeats were distributed to Mahomedan children.

## ALLEGED MURDER BY AN IRANI.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mahyar Merwan, an Irani, was brought on remand, and again charged by Superintendent Nolan with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of one Pirbai Dadhai, a Pardesi, on the evening of the 6th instant. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while Messrs. Velinker and Dastur, pleaders, defended the accused. Mr. Nicholson before leading the evidence said he would press for the charge of murder.
Chobarj Matadayal, a servant in the employ of Aga Akbarshah, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a partner of the deceased in the ice shop at the junction of Matarpacady and Mount Roads, Mazagon. On the 6th instant witness left the shop in charge of a servant and went to his master's bungalow in Love Lane. At 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day while going to Dr Rozario he (witness) passed by the shop and saw the deceased sitting on a box in the shop and the accused standing near him. He heard accused telling the deceased to go with him to the Police chowkey. The deceased refused, whereupon the accused threatened to beat him. The deceased remained firm. The accused then picked up a full bottle of aerated water from a shelf and struck the deceased on the head with it. On receiving the first blow the deceased leaned over and the accused gave him two other blows on the same side of the head with the same bottle, which broke. The accused then picked up another bottle of aerated water, and dealt him some more blows with it on the head. This bottle also broke. The accused then picked up a large empty bottle and delivered two more blows with it to the deceased. After receiving the first blow the deceased did not stir and began to bleed. Witness raised an alarm, when Inspectors Hayter and Martin came up and arrested the accused. The deceased was sent to the hospital.
Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said when the first blow was struck there were no other persons in the shop. At the time of the assault other persons were seated outside the shop, but they did not interfere. Witness did not interfere because he was frightened. The deceased made no attempt to defend himself.
The case stands adjourned.

## SIR HUGH BARNES' DECORATION.

THE DUKE'S SURPRISE.

A DELHI correspondent relates an incident of the investiture ceremony which will stand for ever as a justification of Captain Marshal's much-criticised situation in "The Second in Command" when he makes a Royal Duke (who is of course our Military Royal Duke) go to 'Kit's' quarter- and personally pin the V.C. on his coat. The Delhi incident, of which Sir Hugh Barnes was the centre figure is related as follows :—"There is a pretty little story attached to Sir Hugh Barnes's K.C.V.O. which has not yet been told; and as it has the merit of being perfectly true it should find a place in this veracious chronicle. On the night of the Investiture when H.E. the Viceroy, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and others were assembled in the Robing Room, the Duke went up to the Foreign Secretary and accosted him with that gracious familiarity which is one of the most attractive characteristics of the members of the Royal Family. Well, Barnes, and what do you expect from the King for all your trouble in connection with this Durbar? The Foreign Secretary, very much taken by surprise, stammered something about the consciousness of having done his duty and pleasing those above him being his greatest reward. The Duke smiled: 'Your modesty does you credit, Barnes, but His Majesty does not forget.' Turning to the Chief of his Staff, the Duke said: 'Bring me that box lying there,' and a casket was produced. The Foreign Secretary was looking on the proceedings in great bewilderment, but he positively blushed with pleasure when the Duke opened the casket and displayed the Insignia of the K. C. V. O.: 'This is my Royal Brother's reward to his faithful servant, said the Duke. Lord Curzon, who had remained a passive but interested spectator of the scene, then stepped forward to relieve his loyal henchman of an obvious embarrassment, and signified not only that he had his permission to wear the decoration but that he might do so at once. Thus it happened that when Sir Hugh Barnes entered the Chapter Hall for the investiture ceremony he already wore one of the most coveted orders of the Empire.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Open Racquets Tournament will be played during the Race week commencing on the 16th February. (Race days 11th, 14th, 16th 18th, and 21st.)
2. All Officers of any of the Services, and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are eligible.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupee Five).
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared, and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.
5. The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently.
7. In each round the best of five games will be played.
8. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
9. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.
10. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana not later than the 10th February 1903, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been :—
1885 Capt B B Russel, R E.
1886 Mr H G Gell.
1887 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C.
1888 Mr H G Gell.
1889 Mr F T Rickards.
1890 Mr L Rivett-Carnac.
1891 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C.
1892 Capt S C Smith, R A.
1893 Capt S C Smith, R A.
1894 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C.
1895 Capt S C Smith, R A.
1896 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C.
1897 Mr E C Bradford, R I R.
1898 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C.
1899 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C.
1900 Maj S Menzies, R F.
1901 Mr M D Wood, W Y R.
1902 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C.

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets,
Bombay Gymkhana.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY, 14.

Wednesday.—The depression in south-west Bengal has given scattered showers in north-east India. Silchar has received two inches and Jessore and Chaibassa quarter of an inch. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in the United and Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur and the depression has nearly filled up, but skies are still cloudy in north-east India. The barometer has fallen briskly in Baluchistan and slightly to briskly in Gujarat and lower Sind. Skies are clear in Baluchistan but are cloudy in Sind, Gujarat and the north-west Peninsula where the weather is slightly unsettled. Temperature is rising in Baluchistan and the west himalayas, the mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in moderate to large defect in North-west India and in moderate to large excess in the Satpuras and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, Saugor and Jubbulpore and a brisk fall at Veraval, the pressure changes have been small and irregular in all districts. Gradients are moderate to slight.
Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.
Temperature.—The day temperature is from 5° to 8° in defect at Surat, Rajkot and Bhuj, and the night temperature 5° to 9° in excess in Berar, at Negapatam, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Nagpur, Raipur and Jubbulpore, and 6° to 9° in defect in Sind and at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Bhuj, Cawnpore, Sirsa and Lahore. The maximum ranged from 99° at Cochin to 67° at Lahore and Delhi, and the minimum from 34° at Lahore and Jacobabad to 76° at Negapatam.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places. Humidity changes are unimportant.
Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.
Weather will probably remain more or less cloudy in Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th January, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... | inches 29·918 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | degrees 73·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 63·4 |
| Dew Point ..... | 57·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air..... | 0·581 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 6·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... | degrees 81·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..... | 65·9 |
| General Directions of wind.* ..... | N, NNW, N |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... | miles 261 |

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

## PLAGUE OF "SLEEPING SICKNESS."

DR. G. C. LOW, who, with Dr. Castellani and Dr. Christy, was sent out to Uganda on a Royal Commission to investigate the sleeping sickness, estimates that 70,000 natives have died of the malady, the majority of them within the last two years. No fewer than 15,000 natives are now affected and the disease is practically invariably fatal.
The "sleeping sickness," says the Westminster, of which lethargy, rather than sleepiness, is the outward sign, first manifests itself in a slight charge in the mental attitude of the victim, so slight that the relatives are able to perceive it before any one else even a European doctor. It attacks both sexes and all ages. Then the patient becomes dull in manner, next quite stupid, with a heavy look about the face and swelling of the lips. A disinclination to work develops, and the patient lies about taking less and less food. Tremors of the arms and tongue succeed, and finally the victim falls into a comatose state which ends in death.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 15.

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

680 99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Atajee Khare vs Govind Narayan Bapat and others—H Dayabhai, Part heard.
339-02—Tya jee D and Co—Liladhur Dh loo and others vs Motabhai Mulla Esabhoy—Thakurdas and Co.
353-02—Framjee and D—Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack—Khunderao and S.
759-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
760-01—In person—Vardhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
761-01—In person—Vardhaman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassay and others.
513-98—Framjee and D.—Shaik Essa bin Kalifa vs Hoosian Oomer Jamal—Payne G. S. M.
23-03—Thakurdas and Co.— Bai Mehivabai Alias Nanabai widow vs Mathuradas Gordhandas and others—Crawford B. and Co, and B. K. and G.
302-02—Khunderao and S.—Bhaveniram Saheb and another vs Gulabi widow and others—K. B. Mehta and S. M.
363-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai Widow vs Kalidas-Kalyanjee and another—D. D. Romer and M. and B.
367-02—B. Raghavaya—Shamcorebai widow vs Kalidas K

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.


## SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

THE process of liberating slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba makes steady progress. Since April, 1897, when the Sultan abolished the legal status of slavery, close upon ten thousand slaves have been emancipated. In addition between three and four thousand releases were voluntarily granted, whilst in other few thousand cases the assistance of the Courts has been sought in adjusting the relations between master and slave, labour contracts being drawn up and signed in cases where the slave, whilst not wishing to apply for his freedom was anxious to have his rights and liabilities more clearly and accurately defined. What a great and a glorious manifestation of mercy, cries Exeter Hall, not troubling to enquire whether the outcome is or is not an unmixed blessing. Mr. Farler, the Commissioner for Pemba, however, does not let us remain long in doubt, contemplating the opening up of a new ground for the cultivation of Jubilee Singers. Instead of finding great hosts of happy darkies singing and dancing with delight that their shackles have been knocked off, we have thousands of freed slaves living in open and shameless immorality, the women worse than the men. "Virtue is absolutely unknown," writes Mr. Farler, "and the people have become not simply immoral but unmoral, the sense of morality being completely lost. They seem to have but half-human souls, and with the subtlety of savages, the passions and physical strength of adults they have only the intelligence of the child to restrain them. Little children even are well-versed in the ways of vice at an age when they would barely be out of the nursery at home." Such was not the case when they were bond. Their owners, Arabs be it remembered, saw to that. The existing state of affairs was the direct result of the blind interference of the Friends Mission. They sinned from want of thought not from want of heart. But the consequences of this mistake were terrible. When the emancipation of the slaves began, the officials insisted upon freed slaves, especially young girls, having a new home ready to go to before they finally abandoned the old one. Three years ago, finding that the large number of slaves then coming for freedom often left the Court after being registered without knowing where they were going to live, Article 4 of the Decree was put into force interpreting it to mean that a slave applying to the Court for freedom, his right having been recognised and his identity established before being registered, he must come to terms with some employer of labour, and if he could not, the Slavery Court would do it for him. By this means it was arranged that all young girls and unmarried women applying for freedom should go straight from the Slavery Court to a proper home. Unfortunately, however, the Friends' Mission construed this into an attempt on the part of the officials to hinder the emancipation of the slaves, and an application was made to the Foreign Office to disallow the official interpretation of the Article 4, and they succeeded.

Technical freedom is not of more value than morality in the evolution of the African race, and Mr. Farler, even now, begs the Home authorities to "reconsider their late decision, and if possible give us a free hand in this matter." Unfortunately for themselves and for the men who employ them, the freed slaves are abominably lazy. They consider that to have to work for more than six hours a week for rent an oppression. The equal distribution of labour is a growing difficulty. British Indian traders and Missionary Societies hold out inducements to the freed slaves beyond the power of any shamba owner who has no other source of income than his agricultural produce. The result is that many plantations have gone out of cultivation and others are going. The missionaries are doing their best to atone for their sins by employing large numbers of liberated slaves and giving them religious and general instruction. But they are unable to cope with all the iniquity their ill-advised action has produced. Lord Lansdowne, after considering Mr. Farler's appeal for such an amendment of the law as would enable him to check immorality, decided that he could not interfere. He held it absolutely necessary to avoid any action likely to create the impression that encouragement is given to encroachments upon the individual liberty of emancipated slaves. The most satisfactory feature of the condition of things in Zanzibar and Pemba now is that both masters and men, knowing that a slave can have his freedom for the asking no longer desires it. He is much happier, better provided for, and lives a more cleanly life bond than free. Another pleasing result of the abolition of the legal status of slavery in Pemba is the increasing tendency of the best of the freed slaves to save their harvest money, and add to it by selling the produce of their free allotments until they have saved up enough money to buy a small shamba of their own. During last year Mr. Farler says he had the gratification of witnessing many deeds of sale in which a slave, freed a year or two ago, had now become a landed proprietor. If there were more of these cases the act of emancipation would justify itself. But, alas, such gratifying results are so seldommet with that it is clear a vast mistake has been committed. Men inclined to engage in honest toil, as a rule, have not troubled about their freedom. As Mr. Farler shows, the slaves who were most eager for their liberty were those who desired to obtain freedom from the necessity of toil. There was an enormous rush when the Decree first became known. The slaves who had real cause for complaint or real longings for emancipation, as well as those who were attracted by a sense of novelty or by visions of idleness an indulgence, have had their desires satisfied, and the remainder have made up their minds that it is better to remain as they are, in comparative peace and contentment, than to tempt Providence in some new and untried form.

Mr. Cave, who recently visited Pemba at the instance of the Foreign Office, reports favourably on the working of the labour bureau. The freed slaves prefer to work on the ordinary contract system to being paid on a monetary basis as is done on the Friends Industrial Mission station at Banani. Mr. Cave remarks that the orders issued by the Sultan with respect to the Bureaux were doubtless those of an autocrat, but obedience to them entails no extraordinary hardship and no great interference with the liberty of the subject. It obliges the people of the country to contribute something to the general welfare, but it also enables them to make a very respectable profit. The only complaint in respect of a labour bureau was that of a man who had been ordered to pick the cloves of a neighbouring Arab, whilst those on his own shamba had not yet been gathered. Mr. Farler at once ordered inquiries to be made, and sent for the Shaba of the district. The only other question of any importance in the opinion of Mr. Cave, which came up for discussion in connection with the Decree, was as to whether any means could be devised for equalising the distribution of labour without unduly interfering with the liberty of choice to which the freed slaves are entitled in selecting the shamba on which they are to reside. This is a question of some difficulty. It is, Mr. Cave admits, very desirable, in fairness to the cultivators and in the interests of the land, that the labour should, as it becomes available, be distributed as equally as possible over the districts in which it is required; but it is at the same time most important that the freed slaves should not be coerced in any way, or be sent to localities which they dislike, or to employers whom they mistrust. And where missionary bodies are also employers of labour, it becomes a still more difficult matter to deal with, for by limiting the number of freed slaves who may be engaged by them, a certain number of natives might be deprived of the religious and educational advantages which they could not enjoy elsewhere. Mr. Cave has suggested lines on which legislation might run, and these have been approved by Lord Lansdowne. At the same time the Foreign Secretary does not question the Sultan's right to compel the free native population to labour, though his Majesty's Government will not divest itself of all responsibility for seeing that this right is only exercised with every possible precaution against abuse.

THE SIBERIAN FUR INDUSTRY.

IN a winter season of unusual severity in Europe it is a matter of some interest to learn that Siberia, which has for long been regarded as one of the two chief sources of supply for furs, is beginning to feel the effects of a continuous demand for these articles of winter wear. The chief centre of the Siberian fur trade, a correspondent of a home contemporary tells us, is Irkutsk, but a variety of causes are contributing to make the trade less easy than it was. The advance of civilization is driving away many of the animals upon which the dealers relied to supply the market of Western Europe, while at the same time fashion and climatic vagaries are creating an increased demand for furs which are hard to come by. The result has been a great rise in the prices of all furred skins during the past few years. The middleman has entered largely into the trade, and the most valuable furs bought at Irkutsk from merchants who are believed to retain their own hunters and trappers, have actually passed through several pairs of bartering hands. Fashion, however, is not prepared to pay too dearly for its furs in order to benefit the speculator, and the suggestion is made that Western buyers who now travel to Irkutsk should establish trading relations directly with the trappers and trapping syndicates. It is undoubted that a great economy would be effected by such first hand trading, and the price of furs to the wearer would show some diminution. At present a blue fox fur sells for about ninety roubles at Irkutsk, while a pair of perfect skins will command as much as three hundred roubles. Irkutsk is a flourishing town on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and there is very little hunting down within a wide radius of that place. The collection of furs for the market has become greatly distributed mainly because of the vast area of Siberia and the gradual disappearance of certain animals whose skins are much sought after. After Irkutsk another centre of the trade is Yakutsk in the north-east, which for its geographical position is described as the coldest spot on earth. The sables caught in the Vitni and Olekma forests of Yakutsk are reputed to be the finest, blackest, and smallest in Siberia, and are, therefore, regarded as the most valuable. The fur of its squirrels is also greatly valued. The district of the Lower Amur is another centre of the trade where valuable sable skins are sold. At Irkutsk most of the furs collected by the dealers are bear, glutton lynx, elk, reindeer, stag, musk-deer, fox, sable, marten, mink, ermine, polecat, squirrel, lpine, wolf, and the blue and silver fox. It will not be long, however, before the same story will be told of Siberia that is now told of all but the remote north-west of America.

RUSSIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

THE Russian iron and steel works, it will interest those who have connection with this branch of industry to know, absorb very little Russian capital. There are eighteen chief iron and steel works in the south of Russia, and of these more than two-thirds have been built since 1892, and are therefore quite modern. Although the first works in this district were started by an Englishman, very little English capital has flowed in the same direction. It is different with Belgian capital. Out of the most important works enumerated, at least eight are partially or entirely Belgian capital; while out of the total number of fifty-five blast-furnaces twenty-one are owned by Belgian. Generally speaking, the structural portions of the works have been built in Russia, and the machinery in Belgium, Germany, or France, or to a small extent in England and America. There is, perhaps, an absence of labour-saving appliances in the blast-furnaces, notably in the handling of materials between the stock piles and the furnace top. But it must be remembered that Russia is different from Western Europe and America in the scarcity of skilled mechanics for the maintenance of machinery. Mechanical instinct is not a conspicuous quality among Russians, consequently there is not only a great liability for machinery to go wrong, but great difficulty in repairing the same. The personnel are, as a rule, of the nationality of the owners. In Russian-owned works, on the other hand, positions of responsibility are largely occupied by Poles. The workmen are in all cases Russian. The Government exercises [redacted] and somewhat paternal control over the mining companies for the protection of the work people, employing an army of officials for the purpose. The eleven steel works in South Russia are, as a rule, well equipped with modern machinery. The iron and steel industries look to Government as their chief customer, and are dependent principally on orders from it for railway materials.

AN INDIAN CRICKET RECORD.

The fine score compiled by the Oxford University Authentics on Monday and Tuesday last in their match against the Peshawar Station team should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. It is one of the curiosities of the game that in the short space of time of one month the record for the highest total in an innings in important matches in India should have been broken no less than three times. The Authentics themselves, it will be remembered, were the first to set up a new record, their 494 runs against the Bengal Presidency at Calcutta in Christmas week beating the previous best total in an important match. The new record was, however, destined to live only a very short time, as a few days later the Madras Presidency team in their match with the Ceylon eleven compiled the remarkable total of 537. This record in turn has now been broken by the Authentics with the phenomenal score of 696 which, we imagine, will remain the record for some considerable time unless indeed the Authentics go one better in any of their remaining fixtures. No reference to this wonderful performance would be complete without mention of Mr. G. H. Simpson-Hayward's splendid innings of 203, not out, which, needless to say, largely contributed to the big total. The "lobster," by which name he is now familiarly known throughout India, has proved himself to be a batsman of great resource, and his name must be added to the growing list of cricketers who have scored 200 runs or upwards in a single innings in Indian cricket.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Captain T. W. Kemp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Peshawar on Sunday. On Monday morning accompanied by Colonel Deane, their Royal Highnesses visited Peshawar City where they received a great reception, and in the evening entertained the principal officials at dinner. In connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Peshawar an interesting episode may be related. On hearing that no British troops were to take part in the arrival reception, owing to its being Sunday, over 300 of the 2nd Queen's, who had previously served under his Royal Highness, earnestly requested permission to constitute a guard-of-honour, a request that was granted.

MONEY has been raised to put a single tombstone at Samarang over the graves of Colonel Hicks and the clown of Harmston's Circus who died there recently. The Sultan of Johore gave 200 dollars, and Mrs. Harmston-Love contributed the same amount. Other contributions swelled the fund to 800 guilders. The money was remitted to Mr. Powell, the American Consul at Samarang, who has arranged matterss.

DR. STEELE, of Florence, in some reminiscences of Professor Aytoun which he has supplied to Professor Knight, tells the following story—which, by the way, has been often told—of Aytoun's courting his first wife, Emily Wilson: He called one day, found her in the drawing-room, and proposed to her "But I must ask papa," she said; and tripped downstairs to the library, where the mighty Christopher was writing against time, "chased by the printer" for the next month's "Maga," nearly overdue. Emily told him what his young friend Aytoun had asked of her. Old Kit, having not a moment to spare, tore off the fly-leaf of a letter wrote upon it "With the compliments of the author," and pinned it on Emily's breast; whereupon the blushing Emily tripped back to her expectant husband! Whether Aytoun there and then made due acknowledgments to the "author" has never been recorded.

THE inimitable "Max" made quite a happy speech in proposing the Ladies at the Playgoers' Club. He showed characteristically, if not inclusively, that woman was cleverer than man. Had she not sat by and looked on while man did the hard work of the world? Men must work and women must laugh—at them, seems the keynote of Max's theory of the relation of the sexes. Yet, perhaps, woman's cleverness rests even more securely on the fact that she has disguised so successfully her true reasons for letting man work, even allowing him to fancy that he is better at work than she. Miss Collier, in replying, gave expression to the gratitude which must be largely felt by ladies who live in the public eye, that up to the present, Max has spared them the tribute of his caricature. There are not a few of the humble male sex who wish they had similar reasons for gratitude.

IN the course of a stirring protest against the too ready acceptance in some quarters of De Wet's stories to the detriment of British soldiers, Sir A. Conan Doyle gives in the "Spectator," some striking instances of the "slim" way De Wet understates the truth in order to damage the reputation of our soldiers. Here are some quotations from De Wet's book and Sir A. Conan Doyle's comments: 'On the Orange River one Willem Pretorious and three men caused the surrender without loss of twenty British in a fort. As a bald fact this sounds depressing. But what is the truth? The whole Boer army was round the post, and the garrison knew it, having just received a letter from De Wet himself." Is it not a perversion to say that they surrendered to three men when they knew that 2,000 were round them and that escape was impossible? The original statement is literally true, and yet the inference of cowardice is absolutely false. "Philip Botha with fifty burghers charged 150 of the Bodyguard and took them prisoners." The British losses—eight officers and thirty-eight men killed and wounded—point not only to a good resistance, but to a resistance against a considerable force. It is possible that the final rush of the Boers which compelled a surrender was carried out by fifty men, but all the letters which I have read from survivors of the action (and I have read several) talk of the fire as coming from several directions, and refer to flanking and covering parties of Boers. I believe, therefore, that even if the number given be literally true, it is none the less, as in the case of Nicholson's Nek, entirely misleading. To choose an instance in which he enormously exaggerates the force which was against him, take the battle of Bothaville, where Colonel Le Gallais captured his guns. To read his short narrative of the action one would imagine that it was a contest between eight hundred Boers on one side and twelve hundred British on the other. As a matter of fact, the fight was between about two hundred and fifty British Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry and the Boer force. Only at the end of the action, when De Lisle came up, did the numbers become as stated.

## MAKING A MODERN NAVY.

### THE NEW ADMIRALTY SCHEME.

WHILE Londoners remain wrapped in indifference as to the state of the Fleet, naval men of all ranks for months past have been expectantly awaiting the publication of the Admiralty scheme recently announced. All the officers of the Royal Marine forces are deeply interested in the scheme put forward by the Lords of the Admiralty, as it seriously concerns each and all of them, as well as the efficiency of the naval service. The scheme is indeed revolutionary. It is thorough at the same time that it is daring in its propositions.

It has taken steam more than seventy years to grow from childhood to manhood in the Navy. But to-day the Lords of the Admiralty fully recognise that the power of steam is omnipotent; that it has come to stay; that masts and sails have disappeared; and that the engineer is the seaman of the future.

The fleet-man, says the 'Daily Express,' will now no longer be a mere seaman; he must be also a steam-man. It is necessary to use brains and fingers for a battleship is made up of 105 machines, which require practical engineering knowledge. The bluejacket will now no longer look helplessly on while the armourer remedies trivial defects and superintends necessary but trifling repairs.

The drudgery work in the Navy, although necessary and bound to be done, will not monopolise the time of the men to the neglect of vastly more important duties. Men will be taught useful knowledge about machinery, not only how to splice ropes, polish brasswork, and clean paint. The engine-room will be the nerve-centre of the modern man-of-war. Officers and men alike will welcome the new era now dawning upon them as they have long advocated the changes about to be instituted.

END OF THE SOCIAL DIFFICULTY.

The change is still more important as regards the officers. Between the engineers and the combatant officers, as they are called, in a modern battleship there is a great chasm, which has seemed hitherto impossible of closing. The jealousy between the two classes is increased by the fact that the engineers are fully aware that their services are indispensable; that upon their knowledge and skill in the hour of battle the issue of the fight depends. For sixty years this difficulty has beset the path of successive Boards of Admiralty. To this day the old mast-and-sails school look upon steam as an evil and a hindrance, and it is only two years since the training squadron was abolished; yet it taught nothing about gunnery or engineering, only a great deal about splicing ropes and painting signal halyards.

The Admiralty's scheme ingeniously contrives to abolish the social difficulty between the engineering and combatant officers. In the future all naval officers, whether gunnery, torpedo, navigating, or engineering, will be trained in the same way for six or seven years. By this means all social distinctions will vanish. Lads who have been trained on the Britannia will not be able to regard themselves as so much superior to the young men who have been trained in the engineering school. They will all be thrown into the same basket.

The plan of the Admiralty will work as follows. All the fighting officers of the Navy will be blended into one class. They will be entered as boys of twelve or thirteen. They will be educated together for seven years without any reference to the special branch of the service they may eventually elect to follow. The service is now to be divided into three branches—engineering, marine, or naval, and young officers at the age of nineteen or twenty will be able then to choose which special department they are fitted for.

THE ENGINEER'S CHANCES.

If a young officer becomes an engineer under the new scheme he has the prospect of rising to the post of admiral. Also, as the officers of the Navy are entered as children, they will become inured to the hardships of sea life, and become experts on the dangerous element much more easily than when a greater age would make the process impossible.

Life at sea is one long struggle. It is a fight; not warfare against man but warfare against the elements. The dangers and the perils of the sea are not less to-day than formerly. Under the present system, the engineering branch and the officers of the Royal Marines go to sea so late in life that the hardships are distasteful; they never acquire a taste for it, and are incapable of undertaking any of the responsibilities connected with the control of a modern man-of-war. In future, by the new scheme, all will go to sea as boys.

The second advantage of the new scheme is that the supply of lieutenants will be greatly increased. All the officers of the Navy will be equally qualified. They will be competent either to perform the duties of officer of the watch or to take charge of the ship at sea. The marine or the engineer, as well as the naval officer, will be able to perform the duties of a combatant officer in a man-of-war.

The importance of this portion of this great scheme cannot be ignored. In view of war the change is absolutely essential. It adds to the present number of competent combatant officers a large body of men able to take part in the executive duties of the ship. The greatness of this part of the scheme cannot be exaggerated, and in war mobilisation it would be duly appreciated

THE NEW TRAINING.

Thirdly, the Admiralty scheme provides for the urgent alteration required in the training of all the officers, men, and boys of the Navy in consequence of the abolition of sails as the motive power in fighting ships. Under our present system the executive officers, the marine officers, and the ships' companies are completely ignorant of the management of the complicated machinery upon which they blindly rely for success in battle. Mechanical and labour-saving appliances in men-of-war have inevitably rendered a change imperative. This vast and increasing development of machinery is incompatible with the painful ignorance about its manipulation, and the regnant state of things should be speedily discontinued.

Under this new scheme the marine officer will take his share in learning how to control the machinery of the ship. The result of the engineer officer's embarking totally ignorant of a sea life and of the marine officer's being incapable of discharging any of the executive duties on board a man-of-war, has been the bitter jealousy between the two branches of the service, and this disagreement has long been detrimental to the efficiency of the fleet.

It may be added that the evils so palpable in the amalgamation scheme of the United States have been skilfully avoided by the originator of the present scheme. Whoever he is he is a genius. We have at least one great administrator at the Admiralty.

THE annual stocktaking has come round again, and although we have not yet before us the completed figures of the year, we know enough to be able to compare our external trade in 1902 with that of 1901 and 1900. To put it roundly, 902 occupies a position in point of external commerce, almost midway between 900 and 1901. Probably we did business quite as great in volume as in 1900 but the fall in prices in the interim makes the record of values somewhat less. When it is remembered that 1900 was the "banner" year of British trade we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that in 1902, amidst wars and rumours of war, there was sufficient virility in British commerce to keep it at record level.

FROM Colorado there comes a story of the Christmas freak of a humorous miner, who was spending his holiday last year in the favourite local pastime of gambling. In Colorado there are four great industries agriculture, cattle raising, mining, and gambling. In Telluride a miner, playing roulette, lost everything. Taking from his bearskin coat the half-grown kitten of a wild cat, he put it on the number seventeen. The dealer did not remove the kitten and seventeen won. The miner demanded thirty-five wild kittens. He was offered a fair price in money but he declined. "I want wild cats" he said, "and unless you give them to me I'll see that your shop don't run." The Mayor was appealed to, and, after due consideration, he turned to the keeper of the house and said "Ben, you'll have to skeer up thirty-five wild cats. The next day a number of men were sent out to prospect for cats. They knew how to follow the fleeting signs of gold, but in granite cats do not leave tracks, so the work went on slowly till several families were found at once, and then the obligation was discharged.

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## CONFERENCES AT JOHANNESBURG.

## THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

## GOLD MINES AND THE WAR CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The discussions between Mr. Chamberlain and the leading men at Johannesburg promise to be successful. It is generally stated that the Imperial guaranteed loan for reproductive works will amount to thirty millions while the Transvaal contribution to the cost of the war will be the same, the amount being spread over three years.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Chamberlain and the leaders of the mining community have agreed upon a contribution of thirty millions. Furthermore the mining industry will give a guarantee for the Imperial loan of thirty millions for reproductive works in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

The papers heartily welcome the contribution arrangement as an equitable compromise with the mining industry, and rejoice that the industry has been so quickly freed from the depressing uncertainty.

## THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

### THE FALL IN SILVER.

### CHINA SEEKS RELIEF.

It is stated at Washington that China has suggested that if the Powers insist on the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis, she should be allowed to collect the Customs on a gold basis. America has replied to this that she, having agreed to a silver indemnity, is unable to assent to the proposal. Britain has proposed a reduction in the instalments by the prolongation of the present period of forty years in which the total is payable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 14.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables :—China is willing to admit the principle that the indemnity payments are due in gold, but asks that relief should be given her during the collapse of silver.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

### APPOINTMENT FOR BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Major-General Baden-Powell has, so the "Standard" announces, been appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry. He is returning to England in June.

## THE MOROCCO RISING.

### SAFETY OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The British residents at Fez, including the lady missionaries, have arrived at the Coast.

## REARMAMENT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

### LARGE PURCHASE OF MAUSERS.

Turkey has signed a contract for the purchase of 200,000 Mausers.

## MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH

A bulletin, which has been issued regarding Mr. Balfour, states that a slight rise of temperature necessitates his confinement to bed.

## THE PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES.

### THE PORTE GIVES WAY.

The Kabira of the Khedivial Company's fleet has passed the Dardanelles. An irade was issued, when Turkey found that the British Embassy was determined on the passage whether an irade were issued or not.

## THE HON. MR. J. A. BOURDILLON.

### TO BE RESIDENT AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRI (SHAHABAD), VICEROY'S CAMP, JANUARY 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Mr. J. A. Bourdillon Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Resident in Mysore, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson who will retire in the course of the ensuing summer.

Mr. Bourdillon will proceed to Mysore after handing over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal to Sir Andrew Fraser.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Sir Donald Robertson's appointment as Resident of Mysore terminates in the ordinary course of next March. Mr. Bourdillon's selection therefore to succeed him means he will have extension of some months.

## ROYAL ENGINEER POSTINGS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14

The following Royal Engineer officers' posting have been sanctioned :—Major Thackwell to be commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore District, and Colonel Nanton to be commanding Royal Engineer, Sirhind District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Finnis to officiate as Chief Engineer Punjab Command, and Colonel Kellie as Chief Engineer, Madras Command.

## DIRECTOR GENERAL, MILITARY WORKS.

Colonel Duperier has been appointed to officiate as Director-General, Military Works, vice General Shone on leave.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

KUDRA, JANUARY 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Jaunpur this morning. He visited the Atala Devi Mosque, a very fine building ; thence His Excellency proceeded to the fort, now abandoned by our troops. Afterwards the Viceroy went to see the bridge built by Akbar over the Gumti river, thence to the Jumma Masjid, also a fine interesting building. The Viceroy was met by Mr. Pert, Collector, and Mr. Oertel Executive Engineer, at the station. The party returned to the station at 1? o'clock and proceeded by train to Mogal Serai where after lunch His Excellency left in his special train for Chunar, arriving there at 3 o'clock. He then proceeded to the fort, one mile distant from the station, with Mr. Wyndham, Collector, and Mr. Oertel. After visiting the fort, which is in an excellent state of preservation, His Excellency went to see some Mahomedan tombs on the way to the station where the special train was waiting, and returned to Mogal Serai en route for Sasseram.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUNAR JANUARY 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General arrived by special train at Chunar this afternoon at 3-13 and left at 5-15. The object of the visit was to see the various archæological relics in this ancient town. Mr. P. Wyndham, Collector and Magistrate of Mirzapore, introduced to His Excellency, at the fort gate Babu Hanuman Prasad, Honorary Magistrate and one of the leading 'raises,' who described the traditional history in connection with the different places of interest. His Excellency visited the old and famous fortress, now utilised as a reformatory-school, as well as the Dargah, a grand old stone Mausoleum ;built in Indo-Saracenic style more than three centuries ago over the graves of Shah Kasim Sulemani and his son and grandsons.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

### VISIT TO PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 11.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and staff, composed of Colonel Lionel Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble and Mrs. Bingham, Colonel and Mrs. Leslie, Lieutenant Colonel Weston Jarvis, C. M. G. and Major Beevor C. M. G., arrived at eshawar punctually at 4-10. The Hon'ble Colonel Deane, Chief Commissioner, North-Western Frontier Province, travelled in the royal train which was in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Cowie. The day being Sunday, only heads of departments and Commanding Officers were on the platform. A guard-of-honour of the 2nd Queen's was drawn up at the Cantonment station. After those present at the platform had been introduced by the Hon'ble Colonel Deane, the Duke of Connaught inspected the guard of honour and drove to Colonel Deane's house which is the royal residence during his stay in Peshawar. Subsequently their Royal Highnesses attended evening service at the garrison church.

JANUARY 12.

This morning their Royal Highnesses drove to Peshawar City, accompanied by their Staff and the Hon'ble Colonel Deane and Mrs. Deane. They were followed by a mounted escort, composed of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry under Captain C. A. Luck. The route was lined throughout by British and Indian troops. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled in the street windows and on the tops of the houses. On arriving at the Gor Khatri, which is at the top of the city, the party alighted and Colonel Deane presented the assembled members of the Municipal Council. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to the top of the gateway of the Gor Khatri and enjoyed a magnificent panorama of the city and the surrounding hills embracing the Safed Kah and the other snow ranges above the Swat Valley. The Duchess of Connaught accompanied by her ladies-in-waiting and Mrs. Deane then visited the Duchess of Connaught Hospital for Women, called after Her Royal Highness during her visit in 1884. The Duchess of Connaught took a great interest in the patients, speaking separately to all, and congratulated the lady Superintendent on the good work done. She was also much interested in the system of training native nurses. The party then drove back by the same route. The bazars looked extremely picturesque in their holiday decorations, including several triumphal arches bearing words of welcome, and with the many-coloured clothing of its enthusiastic population. After lunching, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended a cricket match between Peshawar and the Oxford Authentics, partaking of tea in the pavilion. The Authentics made 340 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn. Their Royal Highnesses entertained the leading officials at dinner in the evening.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGROES.

### NORTH AND SOUTH INCENSED.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 14,

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 13th January, says that President Roosevelt's appointment of negroes as officials in the cotton belt has incensed north and south alike.

SIR GEORGE LUCK underwent an operation for abscess of the liver at St. Leonards on the 20th December, and for the following two or three days his condition gave rise to grave anxiety. But there had been some improvement by the time the mail left, and it may be hoped that now the seat of the mischief has been reached his recovery will be speedy and complete.

Mr. R. P. Lambert, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, received from the late Mr. Scholder Develay, of Zurich for distribution during the past famine, a total sum of Rs. 29,430-2-3 of which Rs. 29,185-2-3-0 have been distributed. After payment of unforeseen charges the balance will be handed over by Mr. Lambert to some deserving Orphanage, and the account finally closed. Messrs. William Watson and Co. have been requested to publicly thank the relations and friends in Switzerland of the late Mr. Scholder Develay, who so generously assisted in relieving distress in this country during the past three years. Thanks are also due to Mr. Khushaldas Gokaldas Patel who examined and compared the accounts during his spare hours on behalf of Mr. Lambert.

## CALCUTTA CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The Calcutta Corporation to-day voted Rs. 15,000 for decorations in connection with the coming Coronation celebrations here.

## WANTED BY THE POLICE.

The Police are advertising for a young European known as Woodgate or Robert Kelly charged with defrauding shops here by purchasing goods and paying for same by worthless cheques for amounts larger than value received, thereby obtaining the balance in coin.

## CRICKET.

### OXFORD AUTHENTICS vs. PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, JANUARY 14.

This match was concluded at Peshawar to-day, the Authentics winning by an innings and 319 runs. The Peshawar innings closed quickly, and in their second venture five were out for 69. Neale and Ross made a plucky stand, but after the latter had been smartly stumped by Headlam the innings soon closed. Neale carried out his bat for a brilliant and practically faultless 126. Simpson-Hayward again bowled finely, and in the match got 10 wickets for 52 runs. The Authentics play at Pindi to-morrow.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hornby, c Henslowe, b Alderton | 72 |
| Williams, b Lannowe | 28 |
| Hollins, b Lancaster | 120 |
| Chinnery, c Neale, b Alderton | 22 |
| Raphael, l b w, b Humphreys | 65 |
| Key, c Lannowe, b Humphreys | 38 |
| Simpson-Hayward, not out | 203 |
| Tomkinson, b Alderton | 31 |
| Headlam, c Slater, b Alderton | 27 |
| Kershaw, st Henslowe, b Humphreys | 5 |
| Powyak-Keck, run out | 48 |
| Extras | 14 |
| Total | 696 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PESHAWAR.

| | O. | M. | R. | N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lannowe | 38 | 3 | 192 | 1 |
| Magniac | 8 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Humphrys | 24 | 0 | 148 | 3 |
| Alderton | 31 | 0 | 137 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 22 | 1 | 109 | 1 |
| Slater | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |

PESHAWAR.

| 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Healy, b Powys-Keck | 0 | c Tomkinson, b Williams | 75 |
| Neale, l b w, b Williams | 55 | not out | 124 |
| Slater, b Simpson-Hayward | 13 | l b w, b Simpson-Hayward | 11 |
| Lannowe, c Headlam, b Powys-Keck | 61 | b Simpson-Hayward | 1 |
| Kringham, c Headlam, b Simpson-Hayward | 5 | c Headlam, b Key | 8 |
| Lancaster, b Simpson-Hayward | 0 | b Simpson-Hayward | 2 |
| Ross, b Williams | 1 | c Headlam, b Key | 25 |
| Humphreys, b Powys-Keck | 3 | l b w, b Simpson-Hayward | 8 |
| Henslowe, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams | 0 | b Simpson-Hayward | 0 |
| Magniac, not out | 13 | did not play | |
| Alderton, c Hollins, b Williams | 1 | b Simpson-Hayward | 5 |
| Extras | 13 | Extras | 10 |
| Total | 168 | Total | 293 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUTHENTICS.

| | 1st Innings. O. | M. | R. | W. | 2nd Innings. O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powys-Keck | 15 | 5 | 40 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 63 | 0 |
| *Williams | 19·1 | 1 | 81 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 57 | 1 |
| Simpson-Hayward | 10 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 15·1 | 4 | 31 | 7 |
| Hollins | 3 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Key | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| Hornby | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 0 |

* Bowled five no balls in the 2nd Innings.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major General Wodehouse, commanding the Lahore District, proceeds Home in February on eight months' leave.

Lieutnant-Colonel Mullaly, has been appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard. Lieutenant-Colonel Grover, A.Q.M.G., Bengal Command Headquarters, will officiate as Senior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, vice Mullaly.

## A DURBAR TRAGEDY.

### SOCIETY LADIES' LUGGAGE LEFT AT MARSEILLES.

**An English paper contains the following :— There is wailing and much bitterness on the P. and O. liner Arabia, and the Delhi Durbar preparations have suddenly developed a tinge of tragedy.**

**It concerns the feminine members of the English contingent, who spent fabulous sums in fine raiment for the "Curzonation" only to find that the costumes will not arrive at Delhi until the festivities are past. Dressmakers and milliners worked night and day in order to finish the Durbar costumes in time. Small fortunes were expended by the society people who deferred their departure until the Arabia, the last Durbar boat, left. In some instances bonuses had been given as an inducement to complete certain belated orders in time for the Arabia's sailing.**

**Tired employees of Worth and Bedfern, to say nothing of sundry London modistes, succeeded in getting every costume packed, and en route to Marseilles, in ample time for the steamer.**

**But at Marseilles the tragedy happened. The dockers were on strike. The Arabia's passengers had been assured before leaving London that the strike would not affect their departure. This was true. But the same assurance did not cover the tons of luggage piled high on the quay.**

**The Arabia embarked her passengers without delay, but there were no porters to help to load the luggage. The captain refused to lie in the harbour until the dock labourers settled their grievance.**

**Only a woman can rightly appreciate the feelings of the Arabia's female passengers as they stood on the promonade deck, and saw Marseilles recede from view with the Durbar costumes still lying on the quay. Entreaties were of no avail. The suggestion that the male contingent should go ashore and help to transfer the perishable portion of the cargo was coldly received.**

**The luggage will be forwarded "in due course" but it will arrive at Delhi too late for the Durbar, and the prospect of appearing at "Curzonation" in frocks that are none too new has filled certain well-known society women with dire dismay.**

**ACCORDING to a Parliamentary Return recently issued the total number of sea casualties recorded in 1900-1901 was 5,421, or 42 less than in 1899-1900. The total number of losses and serious casualties together was 1,693, which was 92 more than in 1899-1900. The number of total losses was 341 (tonnage 152,996) the figures being lower by 79 as regards number and by 26,680 as regards tonnage than for 1899-1900. The number of vessels lost was lower than in any of the previous twenty four years, while the tonnage lost was lower than in any of those years except 1897-98. The total number of seamen and passengers saved from wrecks of British vessels everywhere and of foreign vessels on or near the coasts of British territory during the year 1900-1901 was 73,940. Of the 2,268 lives saved on the coasts of the United Kingdom 282 were saved by the rocket apparatus and assistance from the shore, 347 by lifeboats, 257 by coastguard boats and other craft, 575 by passing ships, and 727 by the ships own boats.**

## ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by their guests, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, thCeountess of Jersey, Lady Beatrix Herbert, and the members of the staff, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Delhi by a special train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The special train which was due at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning arrived in Bombay nearly three hours behind the notified time. The delay seem to have been caused by the failure of the engine between Delhi and Tundla Stations. The arrival of his Excellency being private, only a few officials assembled at the station to meet him. Amongst those present were : Mr. H. Wenden, C.I.E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel, Callwell commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay ; Captain Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General ; and Captain Crawford, Adjutant to the Governor's Bodyguard. Lord and Lady Northcote, on alighting from the saloon, shook hands with those present. Their Excellencies were garlanded and presented with bouquets by Khan Sahib Ibrahim Hafiz, Secretary to the Coronation Club. After spending some time in conversation with those present, Lord and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville and Captain Crawford, got into a Government House carriage, drawn by four horses with outriders and drove to Government House, Malabar Point, being escorted en route by a detachment of the Bodyguard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency. The members of the Governor's staff who returned with his Excellency were : Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary ; Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary ; Colonel A. B. J. Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer ; Captain the Hon. Beresford Greville, A.-D.-C. ; and Captain J. A. S. Balmain and Captain G. N. Cartwright, Extra A.-D.-C.'s.

Major Quinton, R. H. A., and Lieutenant Glaisford also arrived by the same train.

## THE NINTH LANCERS AT THE DURBAR.

### THE SYMPATHY OF THE PUBLIC.

OUR Special Correspondent at the Delhi Durbar has very properly recorded in his telegrams the bare facts regarding the manner in which the 9th Lancers were received by the public both on the day of the Durbar and at the review of the troops. He has not pointed the moral ; but when the whole Camp or rather congeries of Camps was alive with discussion and comment during the last few days of the assembly, further reticence can scarcely be maintained. There can be no shadow of doubt as to the meaning of the demonstration ; it was the expression of public sympathy for a gallant regiment under the shadow of an injustice that we hope may still be lifted. There were those in Camp who held that the cheers on Thursday last were directed against the Viceroy personally, and that coming as they did from a gathering composed mainly of officials and visitors of distinction from Home—many of whom were guests of Lord and Lady Curzon—they were "bad form." The ethics of so delicate a subject may be left to the philosophical critic who strives to analyse public opinion, and usually fails, owing to the emotional phases of human nature ; but this we say with absolute conviction that if the Viceroy through any accident had not been at the parade there would still have been the same display of feeling. The love of fair play obtains among Englishmen all the world over, and it is this instinct which has been and is now working upon the public mind both in India and at Home. Let the Government publish all the papers on the case without any reservation, and then the public will form its judgment and be satisfied. If this course does not recommend itself the alternative is open of submitting the papers to the impartial consideration of men accustomed to weigh evidence, say, three selected judges of our High Courts. There is a Commission inquiring into the Malkowal inoculation tragedy—why should not a similar inquiry be instituted in the Sialkot case? We have had the formal official assurance that the higher military authorities were responsible for the decision arrived at in connection with it, so the Government of India as a body and the Viceroy personally as the head of the Administration can obviously have nothing to lose either from publication of all the papers or from a Commission of Inquiry,—"Pioneer."

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. REDBREAST.

H. M. S. REDBREAST, under the command of Commander G. C. Quayle arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 11th instant. She has come to Bombay for the usual repairs and will probably remain in port for some time. Her future movements are unknown at present. During the voyage she experienced fresh north-easterly winds with high sea.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

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| Antram, Mr E W | Gladstone, Mr A S |
| Amatt, Mr H D | Hill, Mr C |
| Anderson, Mrs | Johnson, Mr P W |
| Anderson, Miss | Johnson, Dr W |
| Ashe, Miss | Jordan, Mr J |
| Allen, Mr G B | Kensington, Lord |
| Baxter, Mr J | Lutman, Mrs |
| Brown, Mr E W | Lutman, Mr J |
| Baillie, Mr D C | Lambert, Sir John |
| Billings, Mr and Mrs E D | Lethbridge, Capt W |
| Binge, Mr G S | Morrish, Miss |
| Chanter, Mr F W | Mathews, Mr W F |
| Cooper, Mr W E | Moore, Capt F |
| Clarke, Miss M A | Macdonald-Ritchie, Miss |
| Clyde, Mr G W | Mackenzie, Mr A E |
| Day, Mr F H | Payne, Capt W A |
| Dent, Mr L W | Pearse, Mr A E |
| Edwards, Hon I | St John, Mr C W P |
| Eustace, Mr S | Stapleton, Mr B |
| Fraser, Capt | Schott, Mr |
| Franklyn, Mr H A | Singh, Mr W |
| Gladstone, Mrs | Turner, Maj |
| Gladstone, Miss | Wardell, Miss N |
| Gunning, Capt and Mrs | Wickham, Lieut.-Col W R |

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be the following races on Saturday. The entries will be closed on Friday noon at 12 o'clock as usual :—

Yachts Handicap (class A) Race.—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 5=8·8 miles.

Yachts Handicap (class B) Race—Start at 3 p. m. Course No 6 (reversed) 7·6 miles.

Tonnage Class Race—Start at 2-45 p. m. Course No 14=8·5 miles

Ship's Boats Race—Start at 2-30 p. m. Course No 9=9·6 miles

SULTAN SIR AHMED FADTHE, K.C.S.I., who arrived in Bombay on the 19th December last to attend the Delhi Durbar, from Aden, left yesterday evening in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge for Aden accompanied by his suite.

LOVERS of Dickens will regret to hear that the home of Mrs. Sairey Gamp, of immortal memory, is no more. Kingsgate Street Holborn, in which the lady dwelt is now in the occupation of housebreakers and the street has been overwhelmed in an improvement scheme. Happily there are still several Dickensian relics left and also a few of Thackeray. Probably the majority of those who visit the magnificent Wallace collection at Hertford House are unaware that it is the building outside which Rawdon Crawley was arrested, and that the nobleman who first began to collect the art treasures which were subsequently bequeathed to the nation to form the Exhibition was the original of Lord Steyne.

AFTER having persisted for 1 years in excluding fiction from the "Review of Reviews" Mr. Stead announces that with the January number he will begin the publication of an endless romance. This is to be no ordinary serial. It is to be written month by month in a series of chapters, each of which will be suggested by some leading event of current history. Hence, while it will in form be fiction, in reality its essence will be fact. Mr. Stead believes that in this way his readers will be enabled to understand the inner significance of contemporary events better than by any other method that could be adopted. The first instalment of this endless story is promised for the 15th instant and the first chapter will deal with the Durbar at Delhi.

## SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

### DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. I. Baugh, which sailed last evening for Aden and Berbera, conveyed the following troops on board :—Two officers and 225 non-commissioned officers and men, Hampshire Regiment ; 34 men rank and file, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; 10 officers, 9 clerks, and 10 public followers, Pay Department ; 16 men rank file, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; 1 officer and 16 men, Survey Department ; 1 officer, 1 lady, and 2 women, Aden Troop ; 1 officer, 1 man, and 1 woman, R. G. A; 1 officer Vety. Department ; and 17 officers Transport Special Service. The detachment of the Hampshire Regiment was railed down to Bombay in a special train from Deolali, arriving at the Dock at 7 a.m. They were soon detrained and light refreshments were served and fatigue party was detailed for work. Prior to their marching on board the Royal Indian Marine barges, which were in waiting to convey them to the Hardinge, they were medically inspected by a military doctor. The Transport Special Service officers, who have been selected from different regiments, embarked from the Ballard Pier at 5 p.m. They were medically examined by the Health Officer of the Port, and were then conveyed to the Hardinge by a Royal Indian Marine launch. The following are the names of the officers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Major F F McMeekan, R G A | Captain Knowles, 2nd B Lan |
| Captain Beazeley, Survey-Dept | Captain Corbyn, 18th B Lancers |
| Lieut Cunningham, Vety-Dept | |
| Captain Barnard, 4th Lancers Hyd Cont. | Captain Lyne, 16th M Inft |
| Captain Maclean, East Lanc Regt | Captain Lee, 8th Gurkhas |
| Captain Lloyd, 3rd Burghas | Captain Armstrong, East York |
| Captain Davidson, 47 Sikhs | Captain Lane, 3rd Inft, H C |
| Captain Doughty, Welsh Fusiliers | Captain Clery 25th Bo Rifles |
| Captain Glasford, A and S High | Lieut Walford, Suffolk Reg |
| Captain Pritchard, Welsh Regt | Lieut Syers, 1st Bo Lancers |
| | Lieut Breslin, 4th Hussars |
| | Major Henderson, Pay Dept |
| | Captain and Mrs Parsons Aden Troop |

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday Mr. James Macdonald presided, and the other members present were Lieut-Col. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Dr N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. L. E., Vithaldas Damodar Thackarsey, Sundarnath D. Khote, Monmohandas Ramji, and Hajee Yusuf Haji Ismail.

QUALITY OF BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, dated 9th inst., forwarding from Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, his report on the Bombay water supplies for the month of December last. In his report, Dr. Cayley stated :—"In the early part of the month there was a heavy fall of rain which must have washed a considerable amount of debris, such as fallen leaves, etc., into the lakes. This no doubt accounted for the increase in the amount of albuminoid ammonia in the unfiltered Tulsi water which rose from ·2 to ·3 parts per million. The water in the Vehar and Tansa Lakes was not affected to the same extent, and the amount of albuminoid ammonia in these waters was similar to that found in the preceding month. The results of the bacteriological examination showed that the condition of all the waters was satisfactory."

The Committee resolved that the report be recorded.

MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 28th November last, reporting the measure proposed to be adopted by Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, for the prevention of the spread of plague in the city. The Commissioner remarked in his letter among other things :—

"The above are the measures which will be adopted in so far as the actual incidence of plague is concerned. At the same time measures for improvements in the dwellings of the poor with a view to providing them with more air, space, and light, and generally improving their sanitary condition and surroundings will continue to be carried out. The estimated expenditure on account of staff to be maintained by the Executive Health Officer under the six heads noted in para. 2 of this letter is compared in the attached statement with the outlay incurred in the beginning of the current official year. The maximum outlay will require to be provided for in future, namely, Rs. 3,45,000. This is the maximum expenditure which is anticipated. As the work becomes systematized under the Health Department I trust it may not be found necessary to provide quite to the extent anticipated. As compared with the year 1901-1902, when the actual expenditure debited to plague amounted to Rs. 4,96,570, the present proposals bring out a saving of Rs. 1,51,570. It was hoped at one time that an expenditure of Rs 250,000 might suffice, but on existing data it does not seem possible to provide for the control of the disease in epidemic form with that sum. The provision made in the budget for 1902-1903 amounted to Rs 250,000. Against this the outlay up to the 31st October amounted to Rs 188,000. On this basis and allowing for increased expenditure during an epidemic and the adjustment of certain arrear charges, a sum of Rs. 3,40,000 has been provided in the revised Budget Estimate of Loan Works. I have the honour to request that the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation may accordingly be obtained to a further grant of Rs. 90,000 (Rs. 3,40,000—Rs. 2,50,000) for the year 1902-1903 from Surplus Loan Balances to be adjusted hereafter against either a loan to be raised or from a further contribution from Government."

Dr. Viegas said he was against the payment of fees for death certificates, and was of opinion that the ramosees should not be allowed to issue such certificates.

The Municipal Commissioner said the ramosees were not authorised to issue certificates stating the cause of death.

Dr Katrak remarked that considerable inconvenience arose in tracing houses where deaths had occurred owing to the street number plates being obliterated or partially destroyed.

After some further discussion it was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation for consideration with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to a grant of Rs 90,000 from Surplus Loan Balances to meet the excess referred to in the same para. of the Commissioner's letter.

After transacting some further business, the Committee adjourned till next Wednesday.

## THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE Bombay branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation yesterday received a telegram from the head office at Hongkong to the effect that, subject to audit, the dividend for the half year will probably be £1-10 per share together with a bonus of 10s. per share ; 7½ lakhs of dollars are added to the silver reserve fund, bringing this account up to 50½ lakhs of dollars and about 14¼ lakhs of dollars are carried forward to next account.

## THE NOVELTY THEATRE CONCERT.

THE Amateur Variety Entertainment Company have organised an excellent concert to be given at the Novelty Theatre for Friday, the 16th instant, at 9 p.m. Judging from the names of the artistes one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the programme will provide entertainment of a very high order. There are twenty-six ladies and gentlemen performers. The programme will consist of coon songs, dances, humorous lectures and comic and sentimental songs. In order to secure seats it is necessary to book early. The plan is at S. Dove and Co. Meadow Street Fort.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 10 a.m., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Tonkin for Marseilles, &c., from the Victoria Dock No. 5 shed. Diet will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 9-30 a.m. sharp. Dock passenger, and servants and ayas must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 8-30 a.m. without fail to get :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr and Mrs Filinski de Belty and son | Mrs Roger |
| Col Mrs Matthey | Mr Dansette and servant |
| Col Braddell | Rev Father The |
| Mr Bertrand | Mr and Mrs Dufresne and 2 children |
| Col K S Bridges | Mr Wilson |
| Mr and Mrs A Bhavsar | Mr and Mrs Deluca |
| Major and Mrs L G Yate | Mr Venz-Land |
| Mr B A Villeros | Mr Le Riche |
| Mr J N de L ma deSouza | Mrs Deck |
| Major and Mrs Dawoon | Mr Benaudi |
| Mr Dickson | Mrs Cogerel |
| Mr G E Hodgson | Mr Berthoz |
| Mr Steenackers | Mr Frey |
| Mrs Frique | Mr W Slobietchomski |
| Miss Jonbert | Mr W Bish |
| Mrs Bedei | Capt R E Money Shewan |

## ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

### MODES OF MUSIC.

### THE CHRISTIAN KING.

### THE PANTOMIME SEASON.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

**Through season after season various modes of music have their fashionable sway in London. Now it is the lighter form of burlesque, or that which we are pleased to call "musical comedy," which is the mode with the man in the street; now the concert-rooms are set echoing with solo pianoforte players, solo violinists, solo vocalists ; again, there is the season of Queen's Hall promenade concerts ; at intervals, throughout there are the more weighty concerts of the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, or the Symphony Concerts under Mr. Wood at the Queen's Hall, and others. And now we fall naturally into the period of Christmas, and particularly pantomime music. The essential theory of pantomime music is not one which is accustomed much to trouble the minds of those who go to hear a pantomime ; and yet it has a venerable and an honoured history, into which there is no necessity to enter very curiously at the present moment, but the gaiety of its purpose is sufficiently indicated by its name. It should be the exaggerated summary of the musical events of the past year ; it is to be the pure fun of mimicry. Now this might seem to many people a comparatively easy task ; but the practical stupidity of so much pantomime music shows that there must be an element of difficulty which is not at first sight obvious. The first thing that is abundantly clear is this—that the lighter forms of music must be treated adequately, and also from the purely popular point of view. This, of course, involves a knowledge of the various "ballads, songs, and snatches" which have in the past twelve months set the town humming. That is perhaps the easiest portion of the task, practically everybody can whistle "the tune o' the time." Nevertheless, the arrangement of such music, which necessarily involves a full orchestral setting, must imply, if it is to be of any value, a large orchestral knowledge in the first place, and in the second a considerable sense of humour.**

**But where the much more serious musician comes in, where he can obtain a very considerable success in pure pastiche-writing, is in his knowledge of the work which has been popular with or at least thoroughly understood and appreciated by men who are accustomed during the year to listen to music of a much higher standard. So far as London is concerned, the taste of the musical public that care only to pay for the cheaper seats of the theatres has undergone during the past very few years an enormous and almost incredible change. It is not too much to say that this has been effected almost entirely by the popular forms of concerts which have been given through the agency of the Queen's Hall, and under the musical direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood. Where before that time the ordinary man who claims to be musical had practically no acquaintance whatever with the greater classical works, and was indeed content, up to a certain point, to proclaim his ignorance with some complacency, he now will stand—literally stand—through a symphony by Beethoven, Brahms, or Tschaikowsky.**

**This is surely an extraordinary change ; it is a change which has involved something in the musical development of nearly every man of a certain standing in London who regards music with seriousness and from something of an artistic point of view. The crowds that night after night have filled the Queen's Hall promenade during the run of that popular season are quite enough to show how deeply the more serious aspect of music has penetrated into the man of the middle class ; and accordingly, in popular entertainments, his taste and his refinement have to be very seriously reckoned with. This is a fact of which recent writers of pantomime music have not hesitated to avail themselves ; and they will find that this element is not likely to diminish in importance. We do not mean that the music of the pantomime should therefore in any sense be made ridiculously heavy, should be anything but a light as whipped cream ; but the humorous introduction of the better music in a lighter form is surely another thing altogether. We remember well in a former pantomime, with what a delicious sense of surprise, and in a most humorous moment, the wonderfully delicate intrusion of a passage from Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony into Mr. J. M. Glover's music heightened the effect and made doubly amusing the meaning of the situation ; this to those who knew the phrase ; and to those who did not there was nothing lost. So that which is grave and that which is jolly in the musical ear should go, with an original score, to make up the best pantomime music of one's ideal.**

**On Friday afternoon, at the Bechstein Hall, Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave a "Matinee Musicale," in which once more she proved the excellence of her very peculiar and incisive talent. The hall, it was agreeable to note, was exceedingly well filled, and that which was evidently a discreet and intelligent audience was lavish in its applause. We, of course, know her style now very thoroughly in London, and in returning to it one was again impressed by the tenseness rather than exuberance which distinguishes both her vocal manner and her histrionic temperament. She gave three series of songs—one set belonging to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, one to more modern times, and one actually to our own contemporary period. In Rollinat's "L'Idiote" the delicacy with which she conveyed a peculiar and subtle sort of suffering was altogether wonderful and finely artistic ; Berenger's "Ma Grand'mere" is, of course, well known in this form to all those who have heard Mme. Yvette Guilbert before, even in England ; once more the peculiar—one had almost written the acid—pathos of the thing went very deeply down into one's more intimate feelings, while at the same time its delicious undercurrent of humour came as a notable set-off to the other province of emotion ; so that it was very difficult quite to analyse from moment to moment the precise effect which she produced. It seems a strange cry from the Empire Music Hall to the Bechstein Hall, but this much is certain, that in these more delicate surroundings her art had lost nothing of its old cunning, nor was her effectiveness lessened in any possible sort of way. Her individuality is, of course, unique, and has been described in language so various and at the same time so similar, so far as appreciation goes, that there is no necessity at this time of day to descant upon it further. It suffices only to say that her success was a most legitimate one. M. Jules Mulder accompanied her throughout with deftness and discretion ; and he played during the interval between her songs pianoforte solos with a neat touch and a facile technique.**

**In listening to Mme. Guilbert one was struck by two things. First, the immense range of the emotions she can convey, and then by the power of song as a medium for acting. The statement may seem absurd, but Mme. Guilbert is more natural in her songs than any reciter would be, although song is supposed to be an unnatural means of expression. True, she has a peculiar style of singing all her own, but it is sufficiently singing for the sake of argument. In spoken recitations one is always conscious of an unnatural straining of the voice, unnatural inflections, artificial cadences. Only by restraining it can emotion be expressed in speech. In song, even in Mme. Guilbert's song, the music is a natural outlet for emotion, and also it gilds the words with art. Some of the "poems" one heard yesterday would be unbearable in their crude

tion suffers from a want of climax, and there is too much repetition. I think, however, it is a meritorious work from so young a composer. Another absolute novelty was the first movement, an Allegro Giasto of Signor Giuseppe Martucci's pianoforte concerto in B flat minor. Signor Martucci is an Italian musician who has carried on a Brahms and Wagner propaganda in Italy, and has been the means of introducing to his countrymen much of the music of British composers. No doubt as a recognition of this service his symphony in D was performed at the Royal College in 1898, and the movement from his concerto by the Royal Academy yesterday. If the rest of the work is as loquacious, it is well that we were spared the performance of the entire composition. The piano part excellently played by Miss Alice W. Hooke, is not particularly grateful or interesting; nor has the orchestra anything memorable to say. There seems to be no solid reason why such skilfully empty music should be written; nor, having been written, why its cyclic monotony should be broken by a full close. Both works were ably conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who also directed performances of Mr. Frederick Cliffe's "Alcestis" scene and Dr. F.H. Cowen's Coronation Ode. Both works, which are well representative of their composers, were produced at the recent Norwich Festival.

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One is tempted to say severe things in writing of "The Christian King," a play in five acts by Wilson Barrett, produced by Wilson Barrett at the Adelphi, were it not that the manifest probability that the actor-author is quite sincere in deluding himself with the notion that his drama is both artistic and educational should perhaps engender respect for an enterprise grossly traduced by its visible result. Taking Alfred of Engle-land as his central figure, Mr. Barrett has woven round the rather promising scheme of a struggle between the man's animal and his spiritual instincts, proceeding simultaneously with a struggle against Danes and Norsemen, a series of stagey incidents and pictures, enlivened by dialogue of which, it must be feared, he has quite failed to see the exquisite, if occasionally exerucia ting humour. A struggle goes on for four acts between Elswitha, his pure, high-minded, and consequently persecuted wife, and Princess Zebuda, the treacherous spy and rather immodest temptress, for the possession of Alfred's body and soul. The poisoned cup, the false accusation, and the seductive kiss all figure with their time-honoured prominence in the details of the plot. But in Act IV. comes the inevitable repentance of Zebuda, who sets Elswitha, now a prisoner in the Danish camp, free, along with Alfred, who has come to find her disguised as a minstrel by the artful aid of an imitation harp which he twangs with a contemptuous disregard for the efforts made by the orchestra to imitate its melody. After this Zebuda slays herself in preference to becoming the wedded wife of her employer Guthrum, King of the Danes. This part of the plot disposed of, it only remains to show the reconciliation of Alfred and Guthrum, consummated by an effective tableau showing their united victory at sea over a common foe. Such are the essentials of this machine-made hotch-potch; the multitudinous details are trifling and similar. What the author is driving at, he may possibly know. The constant and rather dangerous mention of the Christian religion and the perpetual insistence on the need for ships with men to man them would seem to reveal purposes both estimable and well-defined. Some political colour is added by the reception and contemptuous dismissal of a band of zealots with a petition to be allowed to worship Thor and Odin which suggests a recent deputation of a rather dissimilar character, while historical accuracy is flouted, inter alia, by the transposition of the bon mot, Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi, to the assumption by Alfred of the crown of Engle-land. Of the dialogue nothing much need be said. From occasional bombast it descends to conventional colloquialism with a surprising unexpectedness, while the action is dull and violent by jerks. As Alfred, Mr. Wilson Barrett bore the brunt of the affair with energetic vigour, while various members of his company supported him with a wonderful talent in gleaming eyes and feverish impetuousness. A gleam of genuine humour was visible in the performance of Mr. Horace Hodges as Uthred, a comic churl, while Miss Gertrude Boswell played, with feeling and force as Turgar, the escaped acolyte. A somewhat mixed reception need not be taken as any proof of disfavour. Indeed "The Christian King" may prove quite popular with many who are entitled to rely on the maxim that it is useless to discuss matters of taste.

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Right merrily did Christmas Eve pass at the Coronet. "The Forty Thieves," in spite of the introduction of a love story or so not remembered in the old history of Ali Baba, has not so pretty a tale as had "The Babes in the Wood," nor a character capable of that charm and delicacy of treatment which some three years ago caused Miss Ethel Irving's Maid Marian to draw a goodly part of London to Notting Hill-gate. But sweet little Miss Phyllis Dare is again found in place as Sesame, a kindly fairy who adapts the story to pleasurable ends by banishing from it all that is ugly or terrible. And Miss Winifred Hare, to whose presence previous Coronet pantomimes have owed so much, is once more as proper a principal boy as any you shall meet, acting with vivacity and singing superbly. Another favourite is Mr. Johnnie Schofield, excruciatingly funny as Ali Baba. One extravagance of folly succeed another, but there is no mere repetition, and as long as the actor is on the stage the audience has but little respite from laughter. He has an excellent helpmate in Mr. James Blakeley, who, as Ali Baba's wife, is always quaint and never in the least degree vulgar. Wearing his petticoats with discretion, and behaving as a quite comprehensible elderly woman, he is always diverting, and never once distressing, as your comic man in petticoats too often is. There is also a most irresponsible and irresistible donkey, which, fearfully and wonderfully made and full of ridiculous tricks and ways, is a cause of exhilaration to young and old alike. The gentleman who animates the curious structure is Mr. R. Saker Harlow. Miss Lily Eerie plays and sings very nicely as Morgiana, and Mr. Ivan Berlyn acts with almost transpontine intensity as the villainous Cassim. When Cassim is discovered in the cave we are, by the way, reminded of "Les Cloches de Corneville," a piece that is again recalled by a slave-auction at which Morgiana is bought by her lover Ganem. The robber chief is played with spirit by Miss May Dark, a handsome lady of surprising height. Specialities are provided from time to time by the Brothers Harrison, whose doings never fail to excite merriment. Miss Alice Russon, a pretty and alert brunette, had not much to do, but she did what acting, dancing and singing came her way with a delicacy and an intelligence that make one expect much of her later on. The piece, which had been rehearsed to perfection, is beautifully mounted, the set-scenes woke loud cheers, and the chorus is large, handsome and melodious. Some amusing skits on popular plays are inserted in the second part, which, like the first, was applauded to the echo by a crowded audience that was none the less grateful that the piece, being already shipshape, ended shortly after eleven instead of dragging on till midnight. "The Forty Thieves" is at least as good a pantomime as is likely to be seen this year. It is impressive as a spectacle, it has delightful songs and dances, it is well performed by all, it has plenty of fun, and from first to last it contains nothing, not so much as a word, to which the most refined can possibly object. It is well worth seeing, and, which cannot be said of most pantomimes in their early days, it is worth seeing at once.

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Of the other pantomimes which open to-night Drury Lane will witness a gorgeous production of "Mother Goose." This is the only London pantomime this year dealing with this well-known story. There are to be five "Cinderellas," viz: at the Tivoli, Crystal Palace, Surrey Theatre, Crouch End Opera House, and Mr. Mulholland's new King's Theatre.

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VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

A special general meeting of this Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 73, Markur Buildings, Apollo Street, Mr. Jamshedjee D. Chinoy presiding. The chairman read to the meeting the communication received by the Association of Fires Insurance Agents in Bombay from the Fire Offices Committee in London, and a petition to be sent to the Secretary of the Fire Offices Committee in London by the Bombay Association of the Fire Insurance Brokers. The London communication went to show that only 10 per cent brokerage be allowed for the insurance business in the native town, while with reference to other places broker age be abolished and agencies appointed instead. In their petition the Association of Brokers requested the Fire Offices Committee in London to reconsider their decision regarding the question of brokerage.

The Chairman proposed that the members of this Association respectfully request the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in London to re consider their decision regarding the question of brokerage, and strongly recommend that 10 per cent. be allowed to licensed brokers only on all local risks (excepting Bombay cotton mill and cotton mill godown risks), and 5 per cent. on up-country business if placed in Bombay by a licensed broker. They further recommend that the remuneration of licensed brokers only be 5 per cent. calculated on the gross amount of premium, on Bombay cotton mill and cotton mill godown risks, and that 10 per cent. discount be allowed on such risks; such discount, however, to be shown on the face of Protection Notes Receipts and (or) Policies.

Mr. Ratnagar seconded the proposition which was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. C. D Fardunjee and seconded by Mr. Dalvi that copies of the above recommendations be sent to the Fire Offices Committee (Foreign) in London as well as to the Committee of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, and that printed copies be distributed to all representatives of Fire Insurance Offices in Bombay. The proposition was carried.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Whyte, and the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A RETIRED INDIAN CIVILIAN.

AN advertisement in the English newspapers has recalled one of the most extraordinary disappearances that ever occurred in London.

Two years ago there resided in Puke-st, St. James's, a gentleman named Francis Baker. One night he did not return home and from that time till now not a trace of him has been found. He vanished without warning. If he is dead, not a scrap of evidence remains to testify to it.

The extraordinary thing in connection with the affair is the impossibility of reaching the sources of reliable information. Little is known of his antecedents. He was (or is) a retired Indian Civil Servant, and his club was the East India United Service, St. James's-square. The officials in St. James's-square remember him well. In manner he was quiet and extremely resolved, and in appearance was tall and of fair complexion. His habits did not suggest that he had abundant means.

He had scarcely any friends. Not a clue to a single friendship can be discovered, except, perhaps one. There was one man who often came to his club for him and went out with him.

After the mysterious disappearance this man called at the club. The only theory he had was that his friend had been drowned. He alleged that he had gone boating and could account for the mystery in no other way.

The missing man left behind him at Duke-st. all his belongings. His club subscriptions remained unpaid, and his name was erased from the books. He had lived in apartments in Duke-st., and on his non-return his land lady applied to the club for information, where none was forthcoming.

The story would probably have been forgotten; its revival is due to the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society, who offer a reward.

## GOLF PUTTING, AN INSPIRATION.

IN golf, as in more important affairs, there is danger in a little knowledge, and not in a little only; there is a danger even in the accurate knowledge born of long experience (says a writer in the "Field"). It was Mr. Horace Hutchinson, we believe, who first remarked in print upon the ease and certainty with which any chance outsider would hole out a putt of a few feet with any instrument that came to hand—with the handle of an umbrella or walking-stick, for example—while the man who had played from his youth upwards would spend minutes in examining his line to the hole, and probably miss it after all. For putting, as has been well said, is an inspiration, and an inspiration it remains, even after years of practice. Yet, in order to be at its best, each department of the game should be upon the same footing, untrammelled by convention and the sage warnings of past failure—a mere rapid glance of the eye, an instinctive selection of the right weapon, an instinctive adoption of the right stroke.

Youthful confidence sometimes succeeds in playing after this happy manner, and it may continue in the same fortunate method so long as it obstinately refuses to allow occasional failure to breed anxiety and caution. And this is why the fact of being strange to the green on which an important match is played is sometimes not the disadvantage that most people imagine. It may even be a positive advantage. The homeplayer knows too much of his own green; he is aware of every hidden hazard; as he stands to drive from the tee he is conscious of that little patch of rushes, mercifully hidden from his opponent, in which a good drive slightly pulled is apt to be found lying; he knows that awkward depression just beyond the green, down which a too strong approach rolls gaily to perdition. These things do not make confidence and a lack of confidence is barely compensated by the most accurate knowledge of the course. Perhaps, too, there is something not wholly soothing in the reflection that he is playing, at all events in the general opinion, with the advantage; that he is expected to show up better than his opponent; that, in short, he has less to gain from victory and more to lose from defeat. However this may be, it is indubitable that golf is a game in which it pays occasionally to take risks—we are speaking of match rather than medal play—and in which, when risks are taken it is better not to think and perhaps not to know, too much about them.

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THE German lineage of King Edward is mentioned by a fanciful correspondent as "easily accounting for" the policy of co-operation with Germany to which the country is at present committed. The direction of our foreign policy, we need not remind our readers, is not in the hands of his Majesty; but if it were, we should be obliged to disagree with the correspondent as to the importance of the Royal ancestry as a determining factor in the present situation. The King is, by birth and bringing up, and all that really goes to form a man's character and opinions, an Englishman. One of the most English kings that ever sat on our throne was George the Third, whose father could not speak our language; and Farmer George, when at the height of his very great personal power, was decidedly unfriendly to Germany—such Germany at least, as there was then. George the Third cost England a great deal; but German sympathy was not among his peculiarities. The theory advanced by our correspondent, however, he supports by reference to a cutting from a foreign newspaper, in which his Majesty's ancestry is discussed in a novel way. This journal professes to have scientific authority for the statement that of the 4,066 drops of blood which circulate in King Edward's veins only one is English, namely the drop which comes from Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV of Scotland. On the other hand, the King has two drops of French blood derived from the unfortunate Mary Stuart; five drops of Scotch blood, for which he is indebted to James IV. and to Darnley, Queen Mary's husband; eight drops of Danish blood and 4,040 drops of German blood.

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FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stope decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE HUMBERT ARRESTS.

### THE STORY OF THE FRAUDS.

IT is not everybody who remembers precisely how it came about that Humbert and humbug have come to be so nearly synonymous. For the purpose of refreshing the memory, writes the "Westminster," Mr. T. P. O'Connor's story of "The Phantom Millions" may be recommended as a guide at once accurate and amusing.

Madame Humbert, the perpetrator of the most remarkable swindle of modern times, was the daughter of a broken down peasant farmer. She inherited from her parents nothing but an extraordinary talent for lying. This particular gift manifested itself early in her life. When she was a young girl she fabricated a romantic story to the effect that she was engaged to the son of a wealthy landowner, and by this tale, aided with a forgery obtained from Toulouse tradespeople articles of dress which she represented were required for her trousseau. When in after years she married M. Humbert it may be said she obtained her husband under false pretences. Though possessed of no personal attractions and of no fascinating gifts, she seems to have had all through her career the power of influencing men. M. Frederic Humbert was the son of a M. Gustave Humbert, who rose to the position of Minister of Justice, without, however, acquiring any great wealth. She won the affections of Frederic, then a lad of nineteen years of age, and in order to gain his mother's consent to their marriage she spread the story that she had been left a fortune of some £10,000 or $12,000 by a wealthy relative. It was this marriage which enabled Madame Humbert to follow with success her subsequent career of fraud. Frederic has been described as an indolent dreamer, probably too weak to oppose the criminal projects of his wife. Her father-in-law was a judge, and a judge with an immaculate reputation, and her connexion with him she converted in a valuable asset. She used it for her social advancement, and she used it unscrupulously to obtain money.

Scarcely had Madame Humbert settled with her husband in Paris than she began to swindle her neighbours, a poor widow whom she cheated in a mining-share transaction being one of her earliest victims.

Subsequently Madame Humbert used her father-in-law's name to acquire a small estate—a vineyard known as Celeyran—the possession of which enabled her to abandon petty frauds for colossal swindles. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in "The Phantom Millions," gives an amusing account of the manner in which she became the possessor of the vineyard which was to yield her such a bountiful harvest. The estate was offered for sale, and negotiations were in progress with a wine-grower who had offered £30,000 for it, when Madame Humbert bid £80,000 for the property. Her offer was accepted, but when the time came for the payment of the first instalment of the purchase money, she was, of course, unable to meet the obligation. In this difficulty she applied to a millionaire landowner for the loan of £28,000, and engaging in using the name of her father-in-law promised that the landowner's son, who had deserted from the Army, would not be prosecuted if the loan were forthcoming. The millionaire advanced, the money but his son was nevertheless prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress. The extraordinary part of the affair is, however, that Madame Humbert afterwards applied to the millionaire for a loan of £60,000 to enable her to pay the balance of the purchase money for the vineyard. She offered, as an inducement, to obtain a pardon for his son, and though the millionaire at first insisted that the pardon should be a condition precedent to the loan, he eventually yielded, and advanced the required sum. The son was, indeed, pardoned, but whether through Madame Humbert's intercession or not is unknown. On the estate of Celeyran, which was probably not worth more than the £60,000 originally offered for it, Madame Humbert managed to raise by mortgages the sum of £480,000.

#### THE STORY OF THE SAFE.

The Paris residence of the Humberts at the time of their flight in May last was a magnificent mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. It was luxuriously furnished and was decorated with many works of art, which Paris journalists represented to be of great value. As to the value of the pictures we may be personed for scepticism, for some of them, which were the property of English creditors, were recently sold and failed to realise remarkable prices. The most valuable treasure in the place was a large safe which stood in a room on the third floor and which was the principal "property" in the Humbert tragedy—for as a tragedy, notwithstanding its farcical incidents, the affair must be described. Madame Humbert's story of the imaginary fortune, on which she built her swindles, appears to have progressed through several versions and revised editions until it indefinitely settled in the safe. At one time the fortune had been left to her by a Portuguese who had been a particular friend of her mother. At another time her benefactor was an American who had been taken ill at an hotel in the north of France and whom she had nursed in his illness. Finally, however, she described him as Mr. Richard Crawford, an American, who had been seized with a fit on the platform at the railway station at Nice, and whom she had nursed back to life. She represented that on his death he had bequeathed to her four millions sterling, which was producing an income of £160,000 a year. This story would no doubt obtain credit for its author for a time, but Madame Humbert foresaw that creditors would before long expect payment from one possessed of the wealth which according to her narrative, she had inherited.

#### THE MYSTERIOUS CRAWFORD NEPHEWS.

Accordingly she brought upon the stage two mysterious nephews of the testator. These gentlemen, she said, suddenly made their appearance at her Paris residence, and produced another will under which they were to inherit two-thirds of Richard Crawford's money, while the other third was to go to Madame Humbert. They were, however, wealthy themselves and chivalrous. They desired to fulfil Richard Crawford's wishes, and knowing his regard for Madame Humbert's family, they suggested that the two families should be united by the ties of marriage. Madame Humbert had a sister aged sixteen years, and it was arranged, according to madame's story, that the girl, on attaining marriageable age, should wed one of the nephews. In the meantime the securities, which constituted the Crawford millions were to remain in the safe, which was not to be opened until the marriage. Then there was to be a compromise as to the will—the theory of the mysterious nephews being that there could be no serious difference between people thus closely associated by marriage.

It was by means of this flimsy story that Madame Humbert was able to pursue her long career of fraud victimising financiers, sharp solicitors, and usurers; gathering round her politicians and highly placed officials, putting off importunate creditors with the money of which she had defrauded others, and always keeping the law at bay. From M. Girard, a banker, she borrowed £225,000. Girard shot himself and she purchased his furniture and works of art. She became a company promoter, and an assurance company in which she was the moving spirit failed, and, like the Liberator, brought ruin and misery into the homes of the thrifty poor. In October 1896 an order had been made that the safe should be opened, but Madame Humbert found means to delay the final act by litigation. The time passed when the marriage of her sister with one of the mysterious nephews was to have taken place, but then, according to her story, the nephews had become intractable, and so the opening of the safe was postponed. In some of the actions against the Humberts the "alleged" nephews were represented by counsel, and that intervention aided in perpetuating the delay. But at last the day of reckoning came, an order was made by one of the Courts that the safe should be opened on May 9 last. On the previous day, Ascension Thursday, the Humberts left Paris for the holiday, and disappeared until they were found and arrested in Madrid on Friday. When the safe was opened it was found to contain nothing but useless papers.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor throws some light on the magnificence of her surroundings. "Madame Humbert was known to all Paris for nearly a quarter of a century. She was splendid among the splendid, hospitable among the hospitable, luxurious among the luxurious. She kept house in the Avenue of the Grande Armee, . . . Everybody in Paris who was anyone knew the house in the Avenue de la Grande Armee."

#### SUICIDES AFTER THE CRASH.

It is stated that ten persons are known to have committed suicide in consequence of the ruin brought upon them by the Humbert frauds. Of these victims Girard was a small banker from whom Madame Humbert had wheedled loans to the amount of £225,000, and who shot himself, believing in her absolutely, and writing to his partners, "I am worn out by this struggle and by having brought on you all who have been so good to me. I am sworn which, however, I am certain will only be temporary. And the furniture and plate that adorned Madame Humbert's dining-room, valued at £40,000, were bought by her, after Girard's suicide, at the sale of his effects. Schotsmans, who, with his brother, had lent money to Madame Humbert, was found dead in an express train between Paris and Lille, with several wounds upon his body. Paul Bernard, a creditor to the amount of £120,000, poisoned himself with strychnine. A nephew of Madame Humbert hanged himself in an outhouse, and so on. The most, as to business men were among her victims. Two Paris jewellers were her creditors when she disappeared—one for £160,000 and the other for £73,000. From M. Schotsman she had £280,000, from the Credit Foncier £48 000, from the Societe Generale £24,000; and judges, bankers, stockbrokers, usurers, tradesmen—all were victimised. One of her solicitors—now under arrest—had an annual income of £24,000 out of her litigation. The most astute lawyers at the French Bar were among her dupes. And it was not until M. Waldeck-Rousseau, not then Prime Minister, but a barrister of brilliant attainments, came on the scene that there was ever a whisper of "phantom millions" or of "the greatest fraud of the century." And the strange feature in the case is that the author of the swindles is a woman who, with the manners and accent of a peasant, was without those personal fascinations which make men forget a woman's want of refinement and education. Madame Humbert is said to have had twenty-five places in Paris, and thirty houses in the country have been traced to her.

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## THE LADY AND HER "TREASURE."

AT Bow-street Bessie Freeman, a neatly dressed woman forty-eight years of age, was charged, before Mr. Fenwick, with committing wilful damage, Mrs. Harris, a vocalist, who said she was engaged in one of the Christmas pantomimes, explained that she engaged the prisoner to act as housekeeper for her at her flat at Bedford Court-mansions, W. C. Mr. Fenwick: Did you have a good character with her? The Prosecutrix: She gave herself a splendid character—(laughter)—but of course I was not satisfied with that. I went to several people whose names she gave me, and I was told that she had been in the service of a lady of title for some years. A Mr. Goodwin said she was "a treasure—a perfect treasure." So, of course, I was pleased to have her.

Mr. Fenwick: Did she enter your service?

The Prosecutrix: Yes. When she arrived with a lot of heavy luggage I let her in myself, or rather I opened the door and she nearly fell in.

Mr. Fenwick: Was she sober?

The Prosecutrix: I think not. I called my coachman to look at her while she was sitting down in the kitchen, and he said, "Perhaps she is only elated at having obtained a situation after having been out for eighteen months." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Fenwick: Did she do any work?

The Prosecutrix: Oh, no; she was not equal to that. When she got out of her chair she staggered about, and I cooked her a chop, thinking it would do her good. I then sent her to bed, but she was troublesome all night. When I got up at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, the place was full of smoke. I sent for the steward of the mansions. He looked at the prisoner, shook his head and said sadly "That's the downfall of England—servants drinking." Later on I found her sitting on the floor in her bed-room with a bottle of gin between her knees. (Laughter.) I took the gin from her.

Mr. Fenwick: What did the "Treasure" do then?

The Prosecutrix: She fought for that gin like a wild cat. (Loud laughter.) I sent for a police officer, and he had to put her on her back as she wanted to bite him. We told her she would have to go, and she put a bonnet on. That fell down at the back of her neck and she put another one on. After a severe struggle we got her into a cab with both bonnets on—(laughter)—and put her boxes on the top.

Mr. Fenwick: On the top of the cab, and I suppose the man drove away?

The Prosecutrix: Yes, Sir; but she came back again. (Loud laughter.) The prosecutrix added that she did not see the "Treasure" on her second visit, but on going into her room she found she had done some damage to the bed.

Charles White, a coachman in the prosecutrix's employment, said the prisoner returned about two hours after she was driven away and said she wanted some brushes and other articles she had left behind. The witness would not let her come inside, but promised to bring her things outside to her. While he was collecting them the prisoner smashed the glass panels of the front door with her umbrella, doing damage to the extent of about £3. He then sent for a constable. When the prisoner found that she had "gone over the boundary" she offered him a sovereign to keep him quiet.

The prisoner said the witnesses were not speaking the truth.

Mr. Fenwick told her she had behaved in a disgraceful manner, and sentenced her to one month's imprisonment.

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## THE BASILICA IN DANGER.

EVER since the fall of the Campanile of Venice it has been reported that the Basilica Palladians of Vincenza would follow a like course. The sensation on the announcement was great but it soon subsided in a general feeling that it was a false alarm. Now, however, the confirmation has come, and the Basilica with its elegant and at the same time vigorous porticos and loggias, which make it unique, is threatened with ruin. An examination of the history of the building shows at once where its weakness lies, and offers a singular example of the difference between the first idea and the definite form between the precautions of the first engineers and the ardour of successive enlargements, so that a new disaster to art may have to be deplored.

The building was received, and the first stone laid, in 1222, and was merely five arches under the City Hall. In 1260 it was burned down, rebuilt and burned, rebuilt and burned many times, until, in 1444, the foundations for a new edifice were constructed. For some unknown reason only ten years after the building was again in ruins, was again constructed, to again fall only two years later. Thus time went on until Andrea Palladio took it in hand, re-erecting on the old foundations, and even preserving part of the mediæval building, beginning the work in 1549, and thus was given to the world the present Basilica, which we all know.

But unfortunately if the harmony of the lines and the unity of the whole was attained, and it had an appearance of strength, it has felt the action of time, besides rising on foundations weakened by innumerable disasters. It has been found that an old pipe which conducts the water to the town is in a bad condition, and has innundated the foundations of the edifice, this being the immediate cause of the movement in the structure. Ruin may not be imminent but an immediate remedy is called for.

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## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables -Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Saigon Bangkok route right.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th January 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | 12 | 2 | 40 a.m. | 30 | 41 |
| Teheran | 14 | 1 | 38 p.m. | ... | 35 |
| Suez | 14 | 2 | 66 p.m. | ... | 11 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th January, 1903.

| | Maximum Time H. | M. | Minimum Time H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 2 | 24 | 0 | 1 |
| " Karachi | 0 | 18 | 0 | 3 |
| " Madras | 0 | 20 | 0 | 7 |

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SOME months ago Mrs. Roosevelt's large order to Wedgwood's potteries for china for the White House was mentioned. As might have been anticipated with absolute certainty, it is now announced that "there is much dissatisfaction among American artists in ceramics over the award of a large order to an English pottery concern." New Jersey makers declare that in that State porcelain makers are producing the very highest grade of work, examples of which may be found upon the tables of the leading dealers in fine art pottery products. The sinning President is reminded of the good example set by a predecessor in the White House. Twenty-five years ago President Hayes gave a large order to an American who operated a porcelain manufactory in Limoges, mainly because the President knew that the designs for the set which the Limoges maker submitted to him were the work of New Jersey and Ohio pottery designers and modellers, who had chosen for their subjects birds, fishes, fruits, flowers, and shrubs indigenous to the United States. At that time there was not a pottery in America that made the very highest grade of work, so that President Hayes, in the opinion of the trade, did the next best thing by buying porcelains of an American whose plant was in France.

## LORD CARNARVON ROBBED.

### £5,000 WORTH OF JEWELS GONE.

Jewellery estimated to be worth quite £5,000 was stolen from Lord and Lady Carnarvon on the way between Paris and London.

Everything was arranged by the Earl and Countess for return to town. At the Gare du Nord fifteen trunks and packages were registered, and in the presence of the Earl's servants placed in the train for Calais. In a large dressing-case, with straps and lever locks, a jewel case, containing the Countess's gems, was carefully deposited beneath one of the trays. The baggage having been registered no further responsibility rested on the owners of the property until it reached Dover, when it was necessary to make the usual declaration to the Customs officials. As the registration receipt, together with the labels on each package, made clear the identity of the owner, nothing was opened, and the luggage was placed in the van which is set aside for registered baggage.

Up to that point nothing had occurred to arouse the suspicions of the servants or the officials through whose hands the bags had passed and on arrival in London the Earl and Countess drove to their residence in Berkeley-square followed by their servants with the luggage. In the ordinary way some of this would have remained unopened throughout the night, but Lord and Lady Carnarvon having arranged to go out to dinner, Lady Carnarvon's maid was instructed to open the bag containing the jewel case. Then it was discovered that though the case was securely strapped the lock had been picked and the green leather case containing the gems taken out. It was at first thought that the case had by mistake been placed in one of the other bags. They were accordingly unlocked and searched but without success.

The Earl immediately communicated with Scotland Yard, and Detective-Inspector Drew was placed in charge of the case.

There is reason to believe that the jewels were stolen between Paris and Calais, or at least before the luggage was placed on the steamer for Dover.

In the French train, as in that running between Dover and Victoria Station, registered goods are placed in a special van, to which only the railway officials have access, and this adds to the mystery of the case.

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## THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S.

### RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

MANY interesting details regarding the work accomplished by the committee appointed by the Minister of Public Works to investigate the cause of the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice have reached Rome in a letter from Venice, and are summarised by the "Morning Post's" correspondent. It will be remembered that the whole of the responsibility for this important work was entrusted to the eminent archæological authority Signor Boni. Many interesting data which would have been irretrievably lost if the trunk of the Campanile had been totally demolished have been obtained by a careful scientific study of the remains. Thanks to the laborious efforts of the experts engaged in the work the original wall of the Campanile, adjoining which was the support of the arch of the Loggetta, has been examined after a period of more than three centuries. Roman bricks of many shapes have been discovered and their arrangement carefully investigated, and in two of the corners square holes, which seem to have served as treasure holes or hiding-places have been brought to light. In the mould with which they were filled were discovered many heaps of bones of "sus, ovis, et taurus," and an infinity of oyster shells as iridescent as pearls, a number of pecten shells and skulls of "mus decumanus," many glasses, among which was one very small glass phial quite intact, many mediæval utensils in the shape of "catinus," "scutula," and "urceus," a kind of painted white glass bottle adorned with stripes and bright with strong red and green, and also a splendid bowl. Among the coins discovered in the same holes in the Campanile of St. Mark's are to be noticed a "grossone" of the Doge Francesco Foscari, a "marchetto" of the Doge Silvestro Valier, and a "denaro" of the Bishops of Aquileja.

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## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 20th December 1902.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Dec. 1902— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| G I P R system | 2,50,825 | 7,20,998 | 4,183 | 9,75,979 |
| I M R do | 86,921 | 1,95,576 | 531 | 2,83,028 |
| Total | 3,37,749 | 9,16,544 | 4,714 | 12,59,007 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec 1901— | | | | |
| G I P R system | 2,11,026 | 9,09,407 | 5,163 | 11,25,596 |
| I M R do | 57,439 | 1,28,433 | 1,268 | 1,87,130 |
| Total | 2,68,465 | 10,37,840 | 6,421 | 13,12,726 |
| Increase or Decrease... G I P R | + 39,802 | —1,88,439 | — 680 | + 1,49,617 |
| I M R | + 29,482 | + 67,143 | — 727 | + 95,298 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th December, 1902, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week | 1,35,000 | 1,35,000 | 4,000 | 3,24,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 293 | 401 | 9 | 703 |
| For previous 18 weeks of his f-year | 23,46,128 | 33,38,451 | 54,400 | 57,48,980 |
| Total for 19 weeks | 24,81,159 | 35,23,451 | 58,400 | 60,72,980 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 92,419 | 2,96,832 | 1,937 | 2,91,188 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 201 | 427 | 4 | 632 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 23,52,241 | 35,07,063 | 64,330 | 59,23,664 |

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 20,536
Increase to date..... „ 37,633

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 18th October 1902, on 141·14 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week | 3,000 | 15,000 | ... | 18,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway | 21 | 107 | ... | 128 |
| For previous 15 weeks of half-year. | 53,456 | 1,15,173 | 1,973 | 1,70,601 |
| Total for 16 weeks | 56,456 | 1,30,172 | 1,973 | 1,88,601 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year | 3,871 | 10,367 | 61 | 14,299 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 27 | 74 | ... | 101 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 65,709 | 1,89,792 | 3,455 | 2,57,956 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 3,701
Decrease to date..... „ 69,355

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## HOME REMITETNCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03 | 16,500,000 |
| 2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 27th December 1902— | |
| By Council Bills | 10,872,192 |
| By Gold | 509,273 |
| 3 Balance to be remitted from 28th Dec. 1902 to 31st March 1903 | 5,127,535 |

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## HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ANOTHER Dr. Parker story. He was arguing with a man on the problem of continued existence, and at the door the friend declared finally "The fact is I am an annihilationist. I believe that when I die that it will be the end of me." "Thank God for that," exclaimed the doctor, and banged the door.

The New York "World," in referring to the discovery of the germ of laziness by Professor Wardwell Stiles, zoologist of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital service, gives the following prescription as a cure:—Two grams (31 grains) of thymol at 8 a.m. Dose repeated at 10 a.m. Dose castor oil or mag

## WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Craigie, the celebrated writer who can scarcely be said to veil her identity under the pseudonym of John Oliver Hobbes was invited to the Durbar by Lord Curzon. Her last novel Love and the Foul Hunters, has been one of the most striking successes of the season. It is a brilliant and sparkling description of certain phases of life in the higher levels of society written with the consummate distinction which marks every product of Mrs. Craigie's pen. Some evidence of its popularity is the fact that a plebiscite of the readers of the Academy placed it first among the season's novels. The book is published in the Colonial Library.

The most popular Christmas book has been Mr. Rudyard Kipling's Just So Stories, and this in a double sense. It belongs to the domain which we call Christmas literature, that is to say, in general, books for the young. But there can be little doubt that it has also been the best selling English book this Christmas, which is another matter. Often a novel has taken that pride of place, so it would seem as if Just So Stories had appealed to grown-ups as well as to young people.

In some ways the next most notable book of the the Christmas market has been DeWet's personal story of the War. The price of it is half-a-guinea, but it has in the words of a West-end bookseller, been going strong since the beginning of December. Kipling and De Wet, De Wet and Kipling, these, he said, have been the most familiar words in my shop for several weeks. To give any full list of the various books which have been high in Christmas favour, would be to name at once Mr. Barrie's Little White Bird, and Mr. A. E. W. Mason's Four Feathers.

Coming to the old favourites one finds that Dickens has been in uncommon demand even for Christmas time. Thackeray has not been forgotten, and editions of Tennyson have been much asked for, Browning appeals to an audience which is fond and true if not so wide as Tennyson's. Sets of Sir Walter Scott are always liked as Christmas gifts. It is pleasant to hear that the books of his countryman of our own day, Stevenson, have done very well this Yuletide. Indeed, his writings have usually found Christmas a stimulus.

It will be asked what sort of Christmas season has it been altogether in the book world? The question is not easy to answer, but a few general conclusions may, perhaps, be drawn. During October and November the book market unduly lacked briskness and body. Some volumes sold well, but booms there were not, and there was not the whole overturn of literature which there should have been. In a word the autumn book season tarried on the way, meagre in spirit and life. Want of money, too many books—those were the explanations most frequently given of this estate of affairs. That subject, however, is large and complex.

For our present purpose it is enough to say that a not very satisfactory autumn season had drawn on to its closing weeks, the Christmas season. Now we shall wake up, one bookseller would say to another in the first week of December—now we'll surely wake up! Perhaps we may, the other would answer, but I'm not going to be over confident. Trade in most lines of life is doubtful, and when people find themselves a little short of cash they economise early and often on books. Here he was touching the influences which make or mar the whole book market, but for the moment his philosophy went no wider than the Christmas market. How would it turn out?

It seemed to hesitate to begin, and, in fact, the London Christmas book trade gets later in starting year by year. Once, a veteran bookseller gives evidence on this point, we looked upon the last days of November as commencing our Christmas season. Our best customers would be looking in then to see what he had, and telling us what to send them at our convenience. After a time they did not think of coming until the first or second week in December, and now they come even later, with the general crowd. Asked why the season, when book sellers expect to reap their harvest, should thus be shortening, he said, I suppose it's because people do things with a greater rush than they once did. Perhaps it's an odd result of the cry to Wake up.

This year, certainly, the Christmas book trade was not in full swing until the middle of December. That left ten days, say, for the selling of the Christmas stocks, which lay heavily on the shelves of the shops. Could it be done? There is never, with a bookseller, a question of a clearance sale. He is glad if he can make room for new books as they appear, and do something more at Christmas. After the holidays there will be leisure to ascertain just what sales have been. The opinion at the moment is that the returns will show a mixture of good trade and of bad. It seems to have run in veins, for it has been common to find one bookseller pretty well satisfied, and another full of bitter complaint. Topography and local conditions enter into bookselling.

The broad verdict on the Christmas season ought, perhaps, to be that it proved better than at one time had seemed likely. In other words, more books were sold within a limited time than had been expected. The circumstance does something to retrieve the book year, and that is the best one can say. Moreover, there is complaint that the average amount paid for books to give as Christmas presents has been less than usual. People have been content to buy what may be called a good-enough volume. They have not gone so much into the richer pasturage of fine editions and bindings. How far this characteristic has prevailed there is no exact telling, and, indeed, one of the charms of the book world is that you never quite know all its movements.

For example, it would be vastly interesting to know how many new books have been sold in this country for Christmas presents. We should then discover whether the book as a Christmas present pure and simple is holding its own against other sorts of gifts. Some people think it is not, arguing that books exercise less attraction in this sense than they did years ago True, books are cheaper, if that takes from them as gifts, but they are also more beautiful. Oh yes, it is said, everybody reads, but there are fewer real bookloversbooklovers who would appreciate the compliments of the season in a literary form. On the contrary, booklovers also grow and multiply, only they are overshadowed by the great army of general readers. We may assume, confidently enough, that books will continue to hold their own as Christmas presents.

While we have been in doubt about our autumn book season, and glad that it has shown some life at the end, what have our kinsfolk across the Atlantic been doing? The question was put a few days ago to an American who is very able to answer it, and who happens to be here just now. Well, he said, in America we have been selling books briskly all the autumn, and I feel sure the American season has been a good one in every respect. In fact, we have now had several good seasons in succession, and I'm afraid if they continue we shall have to give up an ancient privilege of the calling—will have to cease grumbling. He added that the tendency on the part of American readers to read American in preference to English authors appeared to grow more and more marked.

Between the book worlds of England and America there are many common links, and the one world keenly influences the other. Thus the publishers and booksellers of both would continue to be hopeful even should there be ample cause for grumbling. It hasn't been a splendid year, exactly, one of our London publishers said as he shut his doors for Christmas, but I'm going to spend my holiday holding firmly that 1903 will bring us all our great reward. This was spoken lightly, but it indicates the spirit in which the new book year will be welcomed. Some of the volumes announced for the autumn which is gone still linger unpublished. They will do to begin the spring season with, while lists of its own rightful stream of literature are being prepared. Assuredly we shall have a stream goodly in size, however rich it may be in literary treasure.

The very first week of the year brought also the death of Jean de Bloch, author of the remarkable work on modern war, which is said to have made a convert of the Czar; he leaves for monument (whether more lasting than bronze it remains to be seen) the Court of Arbitration at the Hague.

Mr. Arthur Galton has undertaken to prepare a memoir of the late Mr. Lionel Johnson and will be greatly obliged if anyone can assist him by giving information as to his prose contributions to the press or by the loan of correspondence by which he would propose to include a selection in the memoir. All letters will be carefully preserved and returned in due course to the owners. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Galton at The Palace, Ripon.


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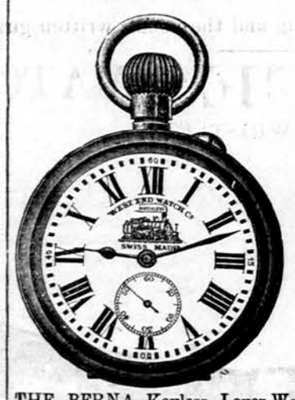

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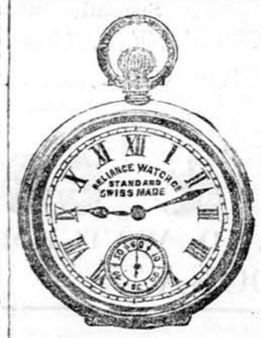

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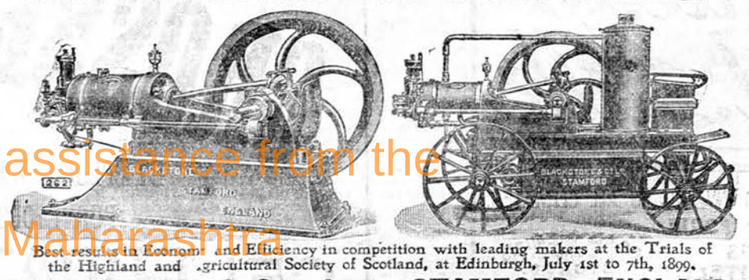

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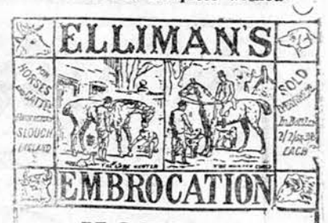


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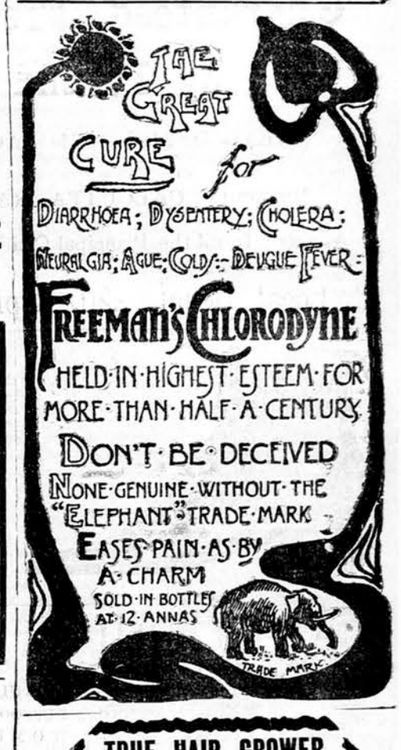
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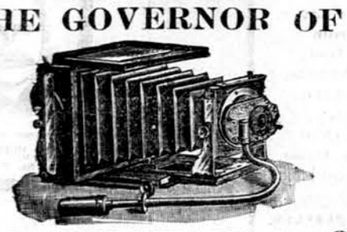

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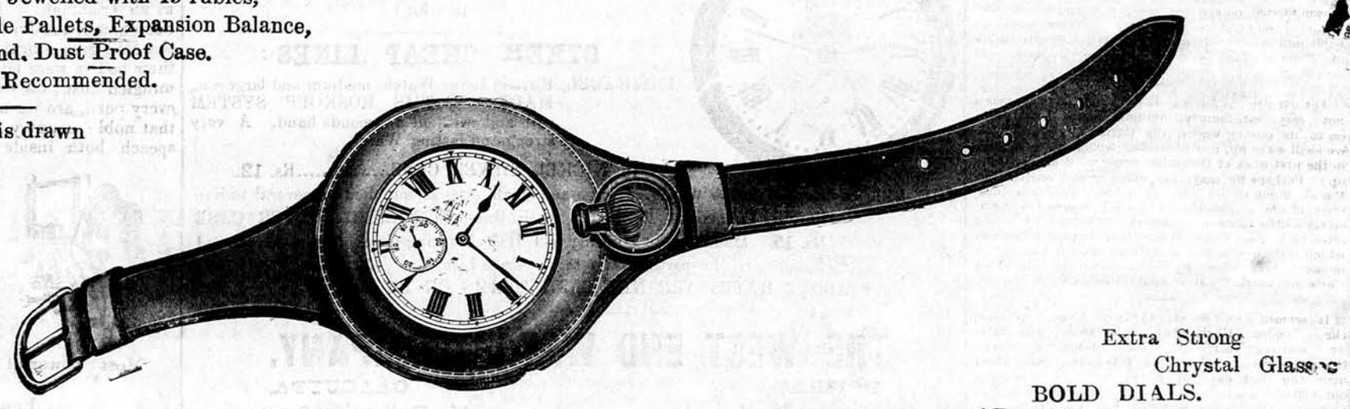

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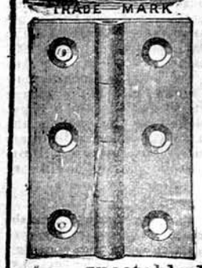

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